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CONGRESS.

The Senate on Helper and Harper's Ferry.

Violent Discussion of the Slavery Question.

[illegible] Nelson and Pryor in the House.

THE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

DEBATE ON MR. MASON'S AMENDMENT.

The Chair presented a report from the Secretary of the Senate, showing the progress made in the printing of American State papers.

Mr. Clay gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the fishing bounties act.

Mr. Fitch gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Mason's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Simmons favored the amendment, thinking one inquiry equally necessary with the other, if legislation were required to prevent similar outrages. We are too apt to overlook lawless acts. He deprecated any attempt to render one political party responsible for such outrages, and denied that any general sympathy had been excited in the North for Brown or his movements. Brown's conduct was unaccountable. In his crime there was not one quality to redeem it from utter detestation; still he was a brave man. It was the duty of the Federal Government to extend protection to all parts of the Union, and there was no question about its power to do so. Still the attempts to implicate parties without proof was a very dangerous proceeding, and one not calculated to produce quiet in the minds of the people.

Mr. Mallory said, since this resolution has been shorn of all its moral effect, by the covert opposition it had received, he was quite indifferent whether it passed or not. The cause of Virginia is the cause of the South; they are proud of the high tone she has taken in this matter, and expect to stand by her. He was not surprised that Senators denied a knowledge of Brown's plans—he expected no less of them;—but the sympathy universally expressed in the North showed that the irrepressible conflict had, indeed, commenced. He referred to Helper's book in severe condemnation, and said that two indorsers of that book were candidates for Speaker of the House. The only safety for the country was to be found in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Iverson referred to the action of the Massachusetts Senate on the 2d of December as showing their sympathy for Brown; eight members voted for adjournment, and eleven against it, while there were twenty members shirking a vote, and afraid to commit themselves on the record. The disclaimers by Republicans of sympathy with Brown are not worth the paper they are written on. Actions speak louder than words. What do the New-York *Tribune* and Albany *Journal* say? the organs of the Republican Party. He believed that the Northern portion of the Democratic Party was as rotten as the Republicans. There is no difference between Senator Douglas and his supporters on this vital question and Black Republicans themselves. Mr. Sherman disclaims knowledge of the contents of Helper's book, but he ought to have known what they were before indorsing it. The South stands on the brink of a volcano, and unless they take timely action, what will be the consequence? He presumed that Mr. Sherman would be elected, for, doubtless, traitors enough would be found in the ranks of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. But, if such should be the case, he would counsel the Southern members of Congress to retire from these halls and let the Union be dissolved. He did not know as they would follow his advice, for he was regarded as ultra, even in Georgia. He alluded to Mr. Helper's book as counseling the slaves to put the knife to the throat of their masters and the torch to their dwellings.

Mr. Hale never saw such language in the book, and inquired if the Senator from Georgia had seen it there.

Mr. Iverson had seen extracts published in the *Herald*, *Constitution* and other papers to that effect.

Mr. Clingman said the language was fully as strong as that quoted. If Mr. Sherman did not know the character of the book he knew the character of its author, for Mr. Biggs [had exposed him in the Senate as a thief.

Mr. Fessenden remarked that no one objected to a thorough investigation of this question. There was no inducement for Senators to express their opinions, for newspaper statements are considered higher authority, and we are told there has been tolling of bells and wearing of crape. He entered his protest against such a mode of judging public opinion. Senators must know something of the North if they think to discover public sentiment in such a way. It is the trade of Democratic newspapers to misrepresent their own people. It was insulting to charge Republican Senators with complicity. He would as soon think of charging the Senator from Virginia with complicity in violating the laws against importing slaves from the coast of Africa.

Mr. Brown said when Senators disavow these things he would not stand up before his peers and charge them with deliberate falsehood; but the events transpiring in the North were calculated to produce a very different impression upon the Southern mind. Is it usual for notorious malefactors, robbers and traitors to have sympathy expressed for them by the leading journals of the North? Suppose that John Brown, instead of engaging in a foray against Slavery, had made a similar foray into Massachusetts with the view of overturning the Government of the State, would the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and other Republican journals have then expressed sympathy for him as they have done? Would New-England clergymen have called their congregations together in prayer meetings for the soul of such a man? Suppose an expedition had been fitted out in Virginia or Carolina to capture the Armory in Springfield, and hold it with the avowed object of planting Slavery in Massachusetts—would they be likely to have demonstrations of sympathy in the South like those lately occurring in the North? If it is not true that sympathy is generally felt for Brown, let the Republicans call general meetings and disavow it.

Mr. Chandler would at a future time discuss the "irrepressible conflict," and show that for the last three thousand years there had been no cessation of that conflict. He was in favor of this resolution for reasons different from those stated by others. This has been the first execution for treason in the United States, and he wanted it to go forth as a warning to all traitors everywhere, no matter whether Garrison Abolitionists, or Southern Governors, who declare that under certain contingencies they will raise their hands against the Constitution and the Union. Let all traitors hang. Threats have been made for thirty years that in certain events this Union would be dissolved. It is no small matter to dissolve the Union. It means bloody revolution, or it means a halter. It means a successful overturning of this Government, or it means the fate of John Brown. Abolitionists, as a class, are non-resistants. Where did Brown receive his education in scenes of violence? That education cannot be charged upon the Republican Party. If any political party was responsible for the action of Brown, it is the Democratic Party alone. When he came to Washington he thought there were only two classes that charged complicity on the Republican Party—knaves and fools. But, since he had been here, he had found that knaves at the North had fooled some very sensible people. The occurrence at Harper's Ferry was a very remarkable one. Had twenty-two men—not Captains, but Virginia Generals—undertaken to seize the armory at Springfield, the "women" alone would have bound them in thirty minutes, and had no man been there to assist, they would not have asked for an Investigating Committee, or expected any particular sympathy. The Senator from Virginia wants to know where the money came from. Why, in Canada there were 60,000 fugitive slaves, and 20 cents a head would have been sufficient, without charging it on the Republican Party. As to the statements in the Democratic papers, filled with Government advertisements, it is a villainous press, hired to do dirty work, and it does it faithfully.

Mr. Doolittle challenged Senators to produce one Republican paper throughout the Northwest which ever justified or sympathized with the act of Brown at Harper's Ferry. They might sympathize with him as an individual, as any man under sentence of death might receive sympathy for personal qualities. Where did all this violence and disregard of the laws begin? Who unchained the tiger and opened up civil war in this country? Let the inquiry be searching and thorough and see who is responsible. He gave the history of the Kansas agitation as the foundation of this trouble. The design of the Republicans was to put down lawless violence, whether from Canada into Virginia, from the Southern States into Nicaragua, or from Missouri into Kansas. The Republican Party stand pledged to sustain the Constitution and the rights of all States, both in the North and South, and will stand by them even to the bitter end, be the consequences what they may. They do not believe that there exists such insanity in the South that they would attempt to break up the Government because a Republican President might be elected. The Republican Party stand pledged to maintain the Union against all enemies whether from Canada or the Southern States. They will arrest them for treason, indict them, and unless a jury acquit them on the ground of insanity, hang them for treason, as sure as there is a God in Heaven.

Mr. Chesnut said that the propriety of this resolution was so manifest and its immediate adoption so necessary, he did not believe there was a solitary man on the floor of the Senate who would oppose it. Yet this amendment seemed for the express purpose of trammeling and defeating its force. He hoped it would be withdrawn or voted down. He spoke at some length in regard to the rights of the South and interference with them by Republicans, and read extracts from the speech of Mr. Seward in March, 1858, where he spoke of free labor invading Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. How significant was the language. Though he doubtless meant a moral and intellectual invasion, unlettered minds might understand it literally. Addressing the Northern Senators, Mr. Chesnut said: If you value the Union as you say you do, it is for you to preserve it. The South cannot preserve the Union. It does not behoove her in her down-trodden and feeble condition. But it is for you. It becomes your interest and your concern in the future. If the Union be so dear to you, it is for you to preserve it, and not for the South.

Mr. King remarked that his colleague having been alluded to, he would say that it is well known that he pursues his purpose only by constitutional and peaceful means.

Mr. Pugh appealed to Mr. Trumbull to withdraw the amendment. He thought it would be generous and honorable to do so.

Mr. Trumbull could not consent to withdraw it after what had been said. The avowed object of the resolution was to learn the public sentiment of the North. He wanted, also, to learn the public sentiment of the South, which was equally important. He believed sincerely that the outbreak at Harper's Ferry arose from the teachings and acts of the Democratic Party; by upholding and never rebuking the sacking of the Armory and Arsenal in Missouri, but rewarding the perpetrators of that act with Federal office; also, by sending Government troops into Kansas to arrest men on trumped-up charges of treason. Without concluding, he gave way at a quarter before five o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—MR. KELLOGG, OF ILLINOIS, IN CONFESSIONAL—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Kellogg rose to a privileged question, and caused to be read from the New-York *Tribune* dispatches, dated the 5th inst., as follows:

"The country must not hold the Republican side of the House responsible for the cowardly performance of to-day. It was the act of a very few fossil Whigs, who are only varnished with Republicanism sufficiently to get into Congress. Mr. Ohio Stanton's motion to adjourn was voted down, 150 to 113, only one Republican voting with him. Mr. Illinois Kellogg's motion to adjourn, which prevailed by the help of the entire Democratic and South American vote, was condemned by two-thirds of the Republicans, but could not be beaten. The absentees were for a Democrat and South American, who, as counting against a choice, amounts to the same thing. The Democrats, of course, commenced agitating the Negro question, as they always do, in order to waste time and enable their absentees to come in. Had the Republicans sat still in their seats and allowed Missouri Clark to ventilate fully his ignorance and stupidity with regard to Helper's *Impending Crisis*, and then insisted on calling the roll, and so persevered till midnight if necessary, Mr. Sherman would pretty certainly have been chosen Speaker on the third ballot. Now the election may be made to-morrow, and it may not this month.

Mr. Clark was allowed to utter the most egregious, though, I presume, unintentional falsehoods with regard to Helper's book—such as that it recommends treason, rapine and murder—without a word of refutation. He was not even required to read the passages on which his charges were based. This was probably well; but the adjournment was most shameful. I trust the indignation freely expressed by a great majority of the Republicans will prevent a repetition of to-day's recreancy. If so, the present evil will work out great ultimate good. H. G."

Mr. Kellogg wished to show the false position Mr. Greeley holds to the Republican Party. When his (Kellogg's) constituents complain of him, then it would be time for the gentleman of New-York to complain. If the Republicans have any regard for their own dignity, they will rebuke those who by trickery prepare papers for others to sign. When the struggle in Illinois commenced, Mr. Greeley and others met in the parlor of Senator Douglas, plotting and planning to sell Illinois and Missouri too. He (Kellogg) knew it, and could prove it. He never loved a traitor. The idea was to make Mr. Douglas Senator—to reelect him—and it was done. Mr. Douglas in the meantime was declaring that he was a Democrat. When the battle had been fought Mr. Greeley did say that Mr. Douglas was a Free Soiler good enough for him. He (Kellogg) had no knowledge or recollection that he signed the recommendation for the Helper book. He never saw it. There was not a man in his District who would trample on the constitutional rights of the South. The North was becoming less and less Democratic, and the South stronger and stronger Democratic, and the time would soon come when a great majority of the people would be Republican.

Mr. McClernand replied that if such a consultation occurred, how came his colleague (Kellogg) to know it? If the consultation was private, he, as an individual, would have scorned to repeat what was said. It was strange that such a charge should now be made after it was known that Mr. Greeley had endeavored to defeat Mr. Douglas' reelection, employing unscrupulous means to that purpose. Money, too, to that end was raised in New-York, whether by Mr. Greeley's influence or not he could not say. Mr. Greeley not only used his Press but his private influence to defeat Mr. Douglas. Illinois has always been Democratic. She is for the Union, the whole Union, and the rights of the South and North. He condemned Mr. Seward's sentiments. The Republican movement had been prolific of most deplorable consequences, which he proceeded to detail. Toward the conclusion of his remarks, he said the question was, whether they should elect a Speaker standing on a national or sectional platform. He was for the former.

Mr. Kellogg, in reply, said he was not at the conference, but what he had stated was the fact. He was pleased with the remarks of his colleague, Mr. McClernand, who, it had been said was not in full communication with his party, but who now sung psalms to the union of the States, and the union of the Democratic Party. He (Kellogg) had always known that new converts uniformly shout the loudest.

Mr. Wells said the Republicans were anxious to organize the House. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, to invite the clergymen of the city to open the sessions of the House with prayer. Let us, he remarked, lift our faith to the Father of all, asking for His guidance. He hoped the divine blessing of the Almighty would rest on this assembly.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, wanted to know his colleague's authority for his statement, alleging an agreement between Douglas and Greeley such as has been charged.

Mr. Kellogg did not think proper to make the declaration.

Mr. Morris replied that if he had been in a private parlor he should not have detailed private conversation. This was the first time he had heard that charge. He believed there was not one iota of truth in it. Mr. Douglas was elected by the Democracy of that State which had adopted him as its son. He said a few more such scenes as those of yesterday, and we should hear the crack of the revolver, and see the gleam of the burnished knife.

Mr. Garnett regretted that any personal affairs should have entered into this discussion, and that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Kellogg) should have resorted to any game of strategy to gain a temporary advantage by supporting the resolution of Mr. Clark. He had a higher motive. He wanted to know at the threshold what are the purposes and sentiments of the North. He spoke of those who signed the recommendation for the circulation of Helper's compendium in terms of condemnation, saying, the infamous creature Helper was taken into Francis P. Blair's confidence. He alluded to the meetings at the North sympathizing with Mr. Brown and his schemes for invading Virginia to run off slaves and render slaves valueless. When General Walker got up his expedition to invade Nicaragua, gentlemen appealed to the neutrality laws to prevent him, but here you invade a sister State and nothing is done to prevent it. If you wish to preserve the Union, you must go home to the North and put down Abolitionism; you must do for us what we do for foreign nations.

Mr. Lamar, in the course of his remarks, said the correspondence brought to light shows that Seward is implicated in the proceedings to excite servile insurrection, the object of which is to present the South as a bleeding victim at the feet of Northern power. [Applause.] We will, he said, have explicit avowals on this and other subjects. [Applause.] The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Palmer) remarked, on Monday, that they would put the negro out. Let us see you do it! [Applause.] He then argued that the Constitution protected Slavery, and made it a part or particle of the Federal Government, as it is an important element of the Federal power. Put the negro out at your peril! Regarding the Constitution as their protection, the South were resolved to maintain the rights under it. But you of the North have taken issue with the Constitution, and are determined to throw off its restrictions. This is the fight, and we are determined to meet it. He would not disturb the nerves of those timid men to whom Mr. Stevens alluded to yesterday. What the latter said was spoken in irony. So far from the North being apprehensive of danger, he believed the North desired to drive the South to disunion, but the North would need no better man to lead them to the conflict when he should point them to the leader of the buckshot war. [Laughter.] His achievements in that will enable him to leap out of the window. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Lamar desired to say that he was no disunionist *per se*; he was devoted to the Constitution and the Union. Put out the light of the Constitution, and where was the promethean spark which could the light relume? We will not permit any persistent violation of its terms, and he would fight for this so long as blood flowed in his veins. The Republicans were not innocent of the blood of John Brown.

Mr. Kellogg, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Lamar, said namely, that Slavery is a State, not a National institution; beyond that it has no warrant in the Federal Constitution. As Slavery is a great moral, political and social wrong, he would resist by all Constitutional power its extension to the Territories.

Mr. Lamar asked, are you not in favor of exerting the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories in order that there may be no more Slave States?

Mr. Kellogg—Before my country and my God I desire the blighting curse of Slavery shall never extend beyond its present limits. [Applause.]

Mr. Lamar asked whether he believed its exclusion from the Territories by law of Congress was the Constitutional way?

Mr. Kellogg—I do.

Mr. Lamar—Silence, ye gods, these dumb Republicans and make them speak their sentiments. [Applause and laughter.]

Here a member said, one speaker at a time. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Lamar—I am exceedingly glad to hear that luminous remark. [Prolonged laughter.] As the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Clark) yesterday said there is no Abolitionist at the North, I would recommend to him a sentiment from the Bible, namely, "Know thyself." [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Nelson favored Mr. Gilmer's substitute, proposing to ignore the agitation of the Slavery question. While no man would go further than he in denouncing Helper's infamous pamphlet, he would not give it dignity and importance by discussion. He agreed not with extremists, either at the North or South, and proceeded to show the progress of nullification in South Carolina, and abolitionism in the North. He eulogized ex-President Fillmore, and spoke of his patriotism and ability, which remarks called forth applause from all parts of the House. In conclusion, he made an eloquent and stirring appeal to the patriotism of members to make sacrifices on the altar of the country, which was frequently applauded.

Mr. Winslow asked the House to informally pass over the pending question, and have a vote for Speaker.

Cries of "Agreed," "Vote."

On motion of Mr. Phelps there was a call of the House, and all the members were found to be present, except Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain of New-Jersey, Stallworth and Landrum of Alabama, and Smith of North Carolina.

Mr. Pryor replied to Mr. Nelson. He thought the latter was, after his remarks and declaration that he was a slaveholder, likely to lose the respect of slaveholders.

Mr. Nelson—I have no apprehension from you. [Sensation.]

Mr. Pryor—I am not to be disturbed by anything you may say or dare to do. He then proceeded to say that he (Nelson) had endeavored to put the South in a position they would not sustain. The gentleman from Tennessee had told the House he loved the Constitution, but his language, above all others, was calculated to hurry on an inevitable catastrophe, when he, in face of foes proclaimed there was no danger. He (Pryor) objected to Mr. Nelson's remarks being received as the exposition of popular sentiment in the South. The gentleman had thrown himself into the ranks of the Black Republican Opposition. He (Pryor) contended that the *protection designed to be afforded* by the fathers of the Government has been prostituted to the aims of sectional fanaticism. The Representatives of the South will never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican Party (meaning Sherman) shall take possession of the Speaker's Chair.

Mr. Nelson said that he did not know that he clearly understood the remarks of the gentleman of Virginia, but he would say to him that so far as he was concerned he did not belong to that class who resort to duels for settling disputes, nor did he indulge in useless bravado. He was competent to protect himself either in or out of the House.

Mr. Pryor was understood to say "Keep quiet."

Mr. Nelson had no apprehension. He was not in the habit of speaking with a forked tongue. He understood Mr. Pryor associated himself and the American Party with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Pryor—No, I dissociated you from the Southern opposition.

Mr. Nelson said he sought no escape and had uttered nothing here that he had not avowed to his constituents.

Mr. Pryor disclaimed any personal ultimations.

Mr. Nelson said, as to the charge of being an American, he regarded it as a glory instead of a term of reproach; and as an antecedent, he would tell Mr. Pryor, that he (Nelson) not only claimed to be an American, but he had been a Whig all his life. There was one remark of Mr. Pryor in which he agreed. It was made by him as editor of a paper in this city. It did good service in the contest in Tennessee. [Voices—What was it?] "From the highways and byways of Government there comes up an insufferable stench." [Excessive laughter.] In this sentiment he agreed. [Renewed screams of laughter.] He thought Mr. Pryor, in uttering this remark, had talked like a man of sense. The gentleman from Virginia said that he (Nelson) had talked about the Union, but not about the Constitution. Now the Secessionists talked about the Constitution, but not about the Union. He spoke about that which was the result of the Constitution; the Union carries everything with it. [Applause.]

Mr. Bonham understood the gentleman to put the Union above the Constitution.

Mr. Nelson—I put them together, for one cannot exist without the other. [Applause.] He said that if Mr. Pryor was a disunionist or a secessionist, he did not believe that gentleman represented the sentiment of the South. As far as Tennessee was concerned he could stand up and say that no man there of any note sympathizes with the disunion sentiment. [Applause.]

Mr. Pryor inquired of Mr. Nelson whether he, as a representative of a Southern constituency, in the event of the election of a Black Republican President, would vote to remain in the Union.

Mr. Nelson spoke only for himself. Much as he would deprecate such an event, yet he did not believe that the election of a Black Republican President would of itself be cause for dissolution, for they ought to wait and see whether he would do anything injurious to the rights of the South. [Applause.] In further reply to Mr. Pryor, he said that, if such a President should commit an overt act, he would link his shield with those of the secessionists to right the wrong.

Several gentlemen asked questions of Mr. Nelson, which he pertinently and good humoredly answered. Mr. Nelson repelled as a foul calumny the charge that he had any political association with the Republicans. He would vote for any good national man for Speaker. In further reply to Mr. Pryor he uttered union-loving sentiments, which, as before, were rapturously applauded.

Mr. Pryor said he would not allow himself to be involved in any personal altercation. He on his responsibility reaffirmed what he had said of Mr. Nelson, namely: That Mr. Nelson was, whether willfully or not, he was virtually, in alliance with the Republicans or Opposition.

Mr. Nelson replied he was responsible to his constituents, and again denied such an association as was charged. As Mr. Pryor had said Southern members would not permit Mr. Sherman, if elected, to take the Speaker's seat, he wished to know whether Mr. Pryor meant they would resort to violence.

Mr. Pryor—Certainly not, but to legitimate Parliamentary opposition.

Mr. Nelson—Of course there could be no objection to that.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the following was the result:

Sherman	107	Gilmer	22
Bocock	88	Scattering	14

Whole number of votes, 231; necessary to a choice, 116. Adjourned at 5¼ o'clock.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Intense Excitement on Tuesday—A Collision Momentarily Imminent—Chances of Organization.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

The proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, to-day, verify, to the very letter, all my predictions about the agitation policy of the Democratic Party, in introducing into the two bodies, at this early day, the resolutions which have lead to an exciting debate, and which are likely to occupy the entire attention of Congress for some days to come. The investigation proposed by Senator Mason, of Virginia, is of itself highly proper, and may be productive of great good, but the object of introducing it, and of introducing it in advance of any organization of the House of Representatives, was purely to affect the election of Speaker, and, if possible, defeat the coalition of the Republicans with any other party. The resolution was auxiliary to Gen. Clark's, which has already elicited much excited debate, and many criminations and recriminations—altogether inconsistent with harmony among the representatives of the people, or with the public interests of the country.

It is melancholy to see to what extent men will go to subserve party purposes. Many give Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, the credit of honesty of purpose in offering his substitute to Clark's resolution. The resolutions embody the conservative platforms of the Democratic and Old Whig Parties, and to all national men are wholly unexceptionable; and the impression was made on the minds of the Democrats, intentionally, too, that Mr. Gilmer really desired their adoption by the House, and yet, to use his own language, his carefully drawn proposition was only designed "to throw Mr. Clark out of court," when his resolutions, thus substituted for Clark's, could be easily laid on the table. Such is the honesty among politicians here, and such the manoeuvring in Congress to avoid a direct vote on any proposition involving responsibility.

This is Parliamentary tactics, but not being understood in the instance referred to by some of the Republicans, a motion was made to lay the resolution and substitute on the table, which did not prevail, the vote standing 116 to 118. Before another vote could be had, the debate had taken a wide range, and before it is brought to a close, days may elapse. It must be understood that the House is now acting under the rules of general parliamentary law, and not under the rules of the House, as no rules can be adopted until after the organization. Hence, there is no way of cutting off debate. When a question of "order" is raised, the debate continues upon that question as if there had been no interruption.

There are a number of Democrats anxious to be heard on the "Impending Crisis of the South," and in denunciation generally of Mr. Sherman and his party friends—and where it will end it is difficult to surmise. Already have the worst passions been excited, and many unkind expressions used in debate. So great has the excitement become, that we were, to-day, on the eve of a most disgraceful scene in the House hall, without the least provocation leading to it. Messrs. Crawford of Georgia, and Stevens of Pennsylvania, the parties directly involved, were entirely courteous to each other, and their language unexceptionable. The words being in only conversational tone, and not understood by the members around, and Mr. Crawford approaching Mr. Stevens as he spoke, there appeared to be a simultaneous impression over the Hall that a fight was on hand. The Democrats in a moment were pressing around Mr. Crawford, armed to the teeth, while Republicans came to the rescue of Mr. Stevens. Intense excitement instantly prevailed, and loud calls for order were heard. Every one seemed to expect a general explosion, when fortunately a motion for adjournment was made, the Ayes and Nays ordered, and members resumed their seats. This incident well illustrates the inflammable condition of the body; and should, unfortunately, a blow be struck, it is fearful to think of the consequences. It will not be the ordinary combat of former years, but war to the knife.

It is now very uncertain when an organization will be had, but the result, though postponed, will be the same in the end. The Republicans are morally certain of the organization.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Republicans have united on Mr. Sherman. Mr. Bocock's vote has been increased by Messrs. Rust and Hamilton. The Southern Americans voted for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Horace F. Clark voted for Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Haskin for Mr. Hickman, and Messrs. Reynolds and Riggs for Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

A call was published yesterday for a meeting of citizens at the Lafarge House to express their sentiments in behalf of the South in reference to the recent outbreak in Virginia, and to make arrangements for a public meeting at a further day. Nearly a hundred persons attended. The meeting was called to order by Joshua J. Henry, who nominated James W. Beekman, Esq., to preside. The nomination was accepted, after which Mr. Henry was elected Secretary.

Calls were made for Judge Bronson, and in response Hon. Greene C. Bronson addressed the meeting. He said he knew so little of the object of the meeting that it would seem more fitting that some other speak to them upon the subject. But as he understood it, it was to declare the sentiments of the people of this City in relation to the great topic that excited public attention for some weeks past—the principal feature of it being to show to our brethren in other sections of the Union that we were not their enemies—that we did not intend to encroach upon their rights of property or domestic affairs, but that it was our desire that we should all live together as brethren. [Applause.] He knew it was fashionable to speak of us as Union saviours, but his own judgment was (and he was reputed to be an old man) that no people could long hold together when a portion of that people was constantly assailing the other portion, and he thought it became all right-minded citizens to arise, superior to mere party associations, and declare the principle which lay at the foundation of our institutions—that principle which, as he understood the Constitution, placed it within the jurisdiction of the several States to manage their internal affairs as they deemed it proper. [Applause.] He was for standing firmly by the rights of the South, and to leave it to them, in their own good time, to deal with the troublesome question. [Applause.] In the meantime, he would say that he thought there should be but one sentiment among us—that was, that we would not build up political parties upon any question that struck the minds of men with prejudice. [Applause.] And he hoped that, whatever was done, no political party would be attacked by name, nor any man by association, but that we lay down a principle that would bring every man to the test: Let all men, whatever be their political association, satisfy the South that we intend to stand by the principles upon which the Constitution was formed. [Aoplause.]

Calls were made for James Brooks, but that gentleman declined to speak.

Mr. Henry moved the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to make arrangements for a general public meeting.

B. M. Whitlock then addressed the meeting. He said that while Judge Bronson wanted the meeting to be severed entirely from any political bias, or reflecting upon any political party, we ought not to act here to-night as a band of new recruits, willing to swear allegiance to our country, but we ought to look back upon our history and say that the gentlemen here had not come together for the first time to register themselves in favor of our common country. It was humiliating that they come together and say that they loved their brethren of the South any more than their brethren of Vermont or New-Hampshire, therefore he begged it to be understood that this was a meeting of old citizens—tried citizens—with strong, faithful bents in behalf of the Union, and not made so by a serious want which had recently taken place. The call had been for a meeting to sympathize with the South. But the South wanted none of our sympathy. She wanted justice—not sympathy. [Aoplause.]

The President announced as the Committee, in accordance with the action of the meeting, the following gentlemen:

Matthew Morgan, Watts Sherman, Gerard Hallock, B. M. Whitlock, S. M. Barlow, Joshua J. Henry, Wm. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt, E. E. Morgan, J. F. Soutter, James Brooks and Henry Grinnell.

On motion, the President, Alexander T. Stewart and John Jacob Astor, Jr., were severally added to the Committee.

A similar motion to add Mr. Wm. H. Havemeyer to the Committee was lost.

After a brief speech by Alexander F. Stewart, James Brooks was called upon. He alluded to the apathy with which men frequently treated the subject of the perpetuation of our Union, and of the manner in which those who desired that it be continued are characterized dough-faces and dirt-eaters. It was our duty to submit to these imputations. When danger existed, self-sacrifice was necessary, or if danger did not exist it was our duty when fire-brands were thrown among our neighbors to let them know they did not come from us. In conclusion, Mr. Brooks said that whatever might be the feeling of indifference to the Union and the disregard for that bond, he thanked God, that the bond of commerce was strong enough to keep the Union together.

After a few remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A grand Union mass-meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held to-night, in Jaynes' Hall, the object being to reaffirm allegiance to the Union and Constitution, and to condemn all fanaticism. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided. A series of resolutions were adopted expressing earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia,—declaring that no laws were more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those prescribing the duty of restoring fugitives from labor,—disavowing any wish or right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the sister States, and reprobating in the strongest terms all attempts to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude, to violence or bloodshed. Also, approving of the recent administration of justice in Virginia, and the energy and fidelity of Gov. Wise, and of the conduct of the Governor of Pennsylvania in promptly surrendering the fugitives from justice. Finally, they assure their brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution and the right of States under it, and asking in return their confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

The meeting was the largest ever held in this city, and an immense gathering. Jayne's Hall was overcrowded, and a sub-meeting was held on Chestnut-street. Ex-Mayor Vaux and other prominent citizens addressed an immense assemblage from the balcony of Jones' Hotel. There has not been so much excitement and enthusiasm for many years. The squares along Chestnut-street were crowded.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS IN THE MAILS

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1859.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., in which, after referring to the opinion of the Attorney-General of Virginia sustaining the constitutionality of the statute of that State, denouncing, under heavy penalties, the circulation of books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., tending to incite the slave population to insurrection, you ask to be instructed as to your duty in reference to such documents should they be received through the mails for distribution at the post-office of which you have charge.

The statute alluded to is in the following words:

"SEC. 22. If a free person write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other thing with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years."

"SEC. 24. If a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or other writing has been received at the office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence. And if it appear to him that the persons to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail.

If any postmaster or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding $200."

The point raised by your inquiry is, whether this statute is in conflict with the act of Congress regulating the administration of this Department, which declares that "if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with the intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall moreover be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster in the United States."

The question thus presented was fully decided by Attorney-General Cushing in the case of the Yazoo City Post-office. (Opinions of Attorney-Generals, vol. 8, 489.) He there held that a statute of Mississippi, in all respects analogous to that of Virginia as cited, was not inconsistent with the act of Congress quoted, prescribing the duties of postmasters in regard to the delivery of mail matter, and that the latter as good citizens, were bound to yield obedience to such State laws. You are referred to the luminous discussion of the case for the arguments urged by that distinguished civilian in support of the conclusion at which he arrived. The judgment thus pronounced has been cheerfully acquiesced in by this Department, and now is recognized as one of the guides of its administration. The authority of Virginia to enact such a law rests upon that right of self-preservation which belongs to every government and people, and which has never been surrendered, nor indeed can it be. One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against "insurrection" and "domestic violence"—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer and as a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the incendiary character described in the statute; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to. The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but, if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings, have them destroyed. They have the same right to extinguish fire-brands, thus impiously hurled into the midst of their homes and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning fuse from a bomb-shell which is about to explode at his feet.

Very respectfully, your obient servant,

J. HOLT.

Mr. CHARLES A. ORTON, Postmaster at Falls Church, Va.

THE RUMORED ORGANIZATION TO RESCUE JOHN BROWN.

With reference to the statements that the Virginians had no good ground for their fears that an attempt would be made to rescue Brown on the day of his execution, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., says:

"We have important information upon the subject which has not yet been given to the public. While returning from the execution at Charlestown, we fell in company with several persons whose official and social position in Virginia afforded opportunity to become possessed of information that could be reached by no others. In the course of conversation we were assured that Gov. Wise had the most reliable and authentic information that there was a secret organization, extending throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, and numbering some 3,000 persons, bound together by a solemn oath, who were sworn to attempt the rescue of old John Brown. One source from which this information was obtained, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, with whom Gov. Wise corresdonded. It is also well known to persons who were informed in regard to the operations of the State authorities, that for a number of weeks several detectives from Baltimore and New-York have been actively traveling through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, to gain information in regard to the reported recent organization. The informant, who gives us the details of these investigations, stated that one of the detectives from New-York was actually admitted amongst the rescue gang; that he took the oath administered to each, and that in the course of his association with the leaders, *he slept with a son of old John Brown and with Tidd*, both of whom made their escape from Harper's Ferry after the others had fallen into the hands of the military. This intimacy gave the detective an opportunity of gaining the desired information in regard to the contemplated invasion and rescue, which was communicated to Gov. Wise, in detail, and being of a reliable and positive character, he felt himself warranted in taking such steps as would preserve the honor of the State, and prevent the effusion of blood. With this information in his possession, Gov. Wise would not have performed his whole duty to the State if he had not provided against a violation of her laws. We are also assured that after the execution of the associates of old Brown, on the 16th instant, that the facts already obtained in regard to the recent organization will be given to the public, together with such details and names of persons as it may be proper to expose to the world.

NO PARDON FOR THE INSURGENTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Legislature have unanimously passed resolutions approving the sentence of Cook and the other prisoners, and refusing all interference in their behalf.

Capt. Pate upon John Brown.

A LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A lecture on "John Brown" was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute to an audience which (because of the weather) did not certainly exceed one hundred persons. The lecturer was Mr. Henry Clay Pate, who will be remembered as having figured somewhat conspicuously as the leader of a Pro-Slavery band in Kansas during the commotions there, and more especially as having encountered John Brown, by whom he was made prisoner. He divided his discourse into two parts, one being devoted to John Brown in Kansas, the other to John Brown in Virginia.

Having described the "battle of Black Jack," Mr. Pate declared that he had never killed a man or a woman; had never stolen a horse or a nigger [Laughter.] Had never robbed a house, and pledge himself before high Heaven, that he had never, in Kansas, made one single meal off dead or live man. At this point a shaggy-looking gentleman, wearing military cap, rose and said: "I was in Kansas, and saw you six weeks ago at Norfolk. Would I be allowed to talk to the people in Virginia—in Richmond, Petersboro', or Norfolk—as you do to us here?" Mr. Pate replied most positively in the affirmative, and Gen. Geo. Bickley, who occupied a seat on the platform, and whose card informs us that he is President of the "American Legion," pledged himself to make good the lecturer's word. Mr. Pate asked the anxious enquirer if his name was not Henry Thomas. No, Sir, he replied with startling emphasis, my name is Henry Watson, otherwise known as Gen. Dorr. I beg your pardon, retorted the speaker. I took you for a gentleman. So I am, Sir, shouted the other, who was quieted by a policeman, and subsequently, having broken out a second time with his demonstrative queries, was ejected *sans ceremonie*. Mr. Pate, in the course of his address, described the murder imputed to Brown, of Doyle and his two sons. He urged the fact that, though Brown denied having done the bloody work, yet he had never denied that he instigated it, and read the letter of Mrs. Doyle to Brown, in which she expressed her satisfaction that he was at length about to meet his reward. Brown he characterized as a man who had distinguished himself only by raising a row wherever he went, and as being incited in all his acts by a desire to rule. He belonged to that species of the human family known as fault-finders. He belonged in religion to that class who say, "Stand off, I am holier than thou." Pretending to believe in the Bible, he discovered one of the highest principles of Christianity—that of charity. [Applause.] Mr. Pate argued that as Slavery existed among us, and always had existed, in some form or other, we could no more think of eradicating it than we could of eradicating such other existing facts as poverty, ignorance and death. We must, if we would perpetuate the existence of these States, just let it alone. [Loud applause.]

The lecturer spoke much of himself, gave a glowing tribute of praise to Gerrit Smith for his honesty, exhibited a bundle of the Connecticut pikes, manufactured for Brown, and showed specimens containing one likeness of Brown and two caricatures. His remarks throughout were well received.

THEATRICAL.

WINTER GARDEN—"THE OCTOROON."

Mr. Boucicault's new drama of Southern life called "The Octoroon,"—concerning which, for a fortnight past, the wildest rumors have been circulated, rumors tending to impress the public mind with a sense of something awful and "irrepressible"—was produced here on Tuesday night. The event passed off with no more excitement than was justly due to the writer of "many popular dramatic works," and the author of a new piece. Neither the civil nor the military arm was called into operation, except in the pleasant way of assisting in the general applause. Even Mr. Jamieson, who, it was hinted, had said or done something, at a certain trial, which somebody did not like, and had therefore determined on taking revenge, by appealing to a jury of the gods—even Mr. Jamieson (a remarkably harmless person, in this play) was welcomed with cordiality, and steadily encouraged, as the piece progressed. The whole rumor of a possible difficulty on the subject of this piece, and the people who were to play in it, was absurd. Any one attempting a demonstration in any New-York theatre would be ignominiously "bounced," and then handed over to the police as a simple nuisance.

Nothing in the world can be more harmless and non-committal than Mr. Boucicault's play. It contains no superfluous appeals—no demonstrations in favor of the "down-trodden"—no silly preachings of pious negroes—no buncombe of Southern patriots—no tedious harangues of Eastern philanthropists. "The Octoroon" is simply and purely what it pretends to be—a "picture of life in Louisiana." To Northern eyes, there are, of course, many points in the picture which suggest anything but pleasant emotions—the slave sale in the third act, and the lynch trial in the fourth act, are particular instances—but the most exacting Southerner will not, we fancy, deny the truth of the general outline, or the fidelity of the composition as a work of art.

The story is, of course, exceptional, and not intended to depict the ordinary current of social life at the South. In a drama it is only necessary to choose such incidents as may occur, and no one for an instant ever suspects that these are of every-day occurrence. The touching narrative of the "Octoroon" may have its foundation in actual fact; at all events, for art purposes it is only necessary to know that if an exceptional case, it is not an impossible one. The plot can be given in few words. *Zoe*, the heroine, is the child of a quadroon by a deceased slaveholder, on whose estate—now impoverished—she has been reared. To all appearances she is white, and her education places her on a footing of equality with whites. At the opening of the piece we are introduced to the young heir of the estate, *George Peyton*, (Mr. Davenport,) who has just returned from Paris, and simultaneously fallen in love with *Zoe*. He knows nothing of her origin, and cares less. The evil spirit of the piece now makes his appearance—*McClosky*—a discharged agent. He too loves *Zoe*, but has been rejected. With the hope of gaining her he mentions the fact that the estate is about to be sold, and suggests that, if she will accept him, she can become his mistress. He receives another rebuff, and is of course savage and vindictive. Whilst in this frame of mind he discovers certain papers belonging to the former proprietor of the estate; one lot containing the freedom of *Zoe*, and the other a judgment, or record of a judgment, against the estate; the latter being the earliest dated, the former is invalid, and thus *Zoe*, although believed to be free, remains legally a slave. When the wreck comes, the "Octoroon" is put up to auction, and *McClosky* resolves to purchase her. The friends of the family do all they can to buy her in, but in vain; she is knocked down to *McClosky*. In the meantime, the machinations of this amiable gentleman have involved a series of consequences highly interesting in the play, but extremely tedious to recapitulate here. Suffice it that he has to commit murder to secure the working of his plans, and thus wins the devotion of an Indian, who thirsts to revenge the murdered one, and never falters on the trail. The catastrophe is approached with consummate skill, and with all that clearness of detail for which Mr. Boucicault is remarkable. In the fifth act, we have the death of *Zoe*, who commits suicide to avoid the hated transfer to *McCloskey*; and also the death of *McCloskey*, who presumably undergoes a characteristic tonsorial operation at the hands of the red-skin. The interest attaching to the heroine is heightened by the fact that her sacrifice is, after all, superfluous—the fortunes of her family having been suddenly restored by one of those preternaturally honest bankers, who always resume payment when virtue is in distress.

The principal characters in the drama are *Zoe*—most admirably and touchingly played by Miss Agnes Robertson; *Salem Scudder*, the new agent to the estate,—played by Mr. Jefferson; *McClosky*, the old agent—played by Mr. Johnston; *George Peyton*—played by Mr. Davenport with much easy grace and ability; *Pete*, an old slave—admirably played by Mr. Jamieson. To this list we must add the names of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Blake—both excellent. Mr. Jefferson's new parts will always bear commendation; as artist, comic or serious, has such a range of individuality, or such a varied style of interpreting it. The Yankee is of course his specialty, although, to our mind, he has displayed rarer talents in *Caleb Plummer* and *Newman Noggs* than were ever elicited by the Green Mountain slang of the "American Cousin." The Yankee being nevertheless his specialty, Mr. Boucicault has of course measured him for it, and the fit was pronounced perfect. In all the broader phases of the character Mr. Jefferson brought down the house with abundant laughter, and in the sadder ones achieved the greater triumph of true and earnest pathos. He has undoubtedly added a new part to his already extensive catalogue. Mr. Jamieson, on whom much of the serious interest of the play depends, seemed to feel his responsibility, and to endeavor by unnecessary effort and consequent exaggeration to discharge it. A milder tone would not be incompatible with the part, which, under any circumstances, is sufficiently revolting. Mr. Johnston has proved himself so excellent an actor of late, that he is not likely, we are sure, to misinterpret the spirit in which we offer these remarks. In the fifth act we may add, he was fine. Mr. Pearson, as a Mississippi boatman, was very good, and just sufficiently elaborate not to be painful. Mr. Boucicault has an important part—the *Indian*—although a non-speaking one. Mr. Boucicault's war-paint is beautiful and wonderful to behold. Reduced to a summary, the cast of "The Octoroon" fits to a nicety the company now at the Winter Garden.

The drama itself is certainly a model of ingenious construction, and the writing, without being in the faintest degree superfluous, is always sufficient and characteristic. It would be hard to point to a sentence that might be omitted with advantage, or a situation that could be dispensed with. The defect of the play does not lie in this direction, but rather in the fact that the serious interest overweighs the comic to such an extent that there is hardly a moment of relaxation permitted to the spectator. Moreover, a negro in the North is never comic unless he has a banjo in his hands—and all the comicality comes from the negroes. It is possible that this defect will be remedied when the drama is played with a fair degree of quickness. On Tuesday night the first act was decidedly slow and the entre-acts intolerably long. The favor of the audience was not thoroughly elicited until the third act; from that time to the end the success was unquestionable, although the fifth act dragged in a way which suggested very imperfect rehearsals. We have no hesitation in saying "The Octoroon" will enjoy a brilliant run; it merits it.

The Shelbyville (Ind.) *Volunteer* says John Ward, living near Smithland, in that County, shot his wife on Wednesday, Nov. 30, the ball passing through her neck, producing death in a few hours. They had been married but a short time, and rumor says did not live quite as harmoniously as they should.

THE JOHN BROWN INVASION.

Official History of the Whole Affair.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WISE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN: Up to a late period I had fondly hoped to close my official term and part from my Executive labors with naught but cause of congratulation on the condition of the Commonwealth. But, the unpleasant theme in this my last regular message [illegible], that our peace has been disturbed; our citizens have been imprisoned, robbed and murdered; the sanctity of their dwellings has been violated; their persons have been outraged; their property has been seized by force of arms; a stronghold in their midst, with its arms and munitions of war, has been captured, and the inhabitants cut off from the means of defence; a national highway through our limits, and the locomotive trains and telegraphic wires have been stopped; and State and National Sovereignties have been insulted and assailed; and State and Federal troops have been called out and compelled to fight, at the loss of several killed and wounded, to subdue rebellion and treason at Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson, within our jurisdiction.

CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE INVASION.

This was no result of ordinary crimes, however highhanded and felonious. It was no conspiracy of bandits against society in general, with the motives which usually actuate criminals, confined to the individual perpetrators, and to be crushed by their arrest and punishment. But it was an extraordinary and actual invasion, by a sectional organization, specially upon slaveholders and upon their property in negro slaves. The home to be invaded was the home of domestic Slavery; the persons to be seized were the persons of slaveholders; the property to be confiscated was the property in slaves and the other property of slaveholders alone, such as money, plate, jewels and other of like kind, which was to be taken to compensate the robbers for the trouble and risk of robbing the masters of their slaves; the slaves were not to be taken to be carried away, but they were to be made to stand by the side of the robbers, and to be forced to fight to liberate themselves by massacreing their masters; the arsenal was taken to supply arms to servile insurgents; and a provisional government was attempted, in a British province, by our own countrymen, united to us in the faith of confederacy, combining with Canadians, to invade the slaveholding States of the United States; and thus the night of the 16th of October last was surprised, and the day of the 17th of October last was startled by the signal guns of rapine, murder, robbery and treason, began at Harper's Ferry for the purpose of stirring up universal insurrection of slaves throughout the whole South.

Sudden, surprising, shocking as this invasion has been, it is not more so than the rapidity and rancor of the causes which have prompted and put it in motion. It is not confined to the parties who were the present participators in its outrages. Causes and influences lie behind it more potent far than the little band of desperadoes who were sent ahead to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration; and the event, sad as it is, would deserve but little comment, if the condign punishment of the immediate perpetrators of the felonies committed would for the future secure the peace which has been disturbed, and guarantee the safety which it threatened. Indeed, if the miserable convicts were the only conspirators against our peace and safety, we might have forgiven their offences and [illegible] them only by the grace of pardon. But an entire social and sectional sympathy has incited their crimes, and now rises in rebellion and insurrection to the height of sustaining and justifying their enormity.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT RESPONSIBLE OF THE INVASION.

It would be pusillanimous to shut our eyes and to affect not to see certain facts of fearful import which stare us in the face, and of which I must speak plainly to you, with the firm and manly purpose of meeting danger, and with no weak and wicked design of exciting agitation. That danger exists, of no serious magnitude, there can be no doubt in the minds of the most calm and reflecting, and the way to avert it in all events, is to march up to it and meet it front to front. If it has not grown too great already, it will retire from collision; and if it has grown strong enough already for the encounter, it had better be met at once, for it will not diminish by delay. I believe, in truth, that the very policy of the prime promoters of this apparently mad movement is purely tentative; to try whether we will face the danger which is now sealed in blood. If we "take the dare," the aggression will become more and more insolent; and, if we do not, that it will either truckle or meet us in open conflict to be subdued; and, in either event, our safety and the national peace will be best secured by a direct settlement at once—the sooner the better.

For a series of years social and sectional differences have been growing up, unhappily, between the States of our Union and their people. An evil spirit of fanaticism has seized upon negro Slavery as the one subject of social reform, and the one idea of its abolition has seemed to madden whole masses of one entire section of the country. It enters into their religion, into their education, into their politics and prayers, into their courts of justice, into their business, into their Legislatures, into all classes of their people, the most respectable and most lawless, into their pulpits and into their presses and school-houses, into their men, women and children of all ages, everywhere. It has trained three generations, from childhood up, in moral and social habits of hatred to masters of African slaves in the United States. It turns not upon Slavery elsewhere, or against slaveholders in any other country, but is especially malignant and vindictive towards its own countrymen, for the very reason that it is bound to them by the faith and sanction of a confederate law. To set up that law to it is to enrage it by the sight of the law, because it is bound by it. It has been taught by the Atheism of a "higher law" than that of a regular government bound by constitutions and statutes. It has been made to believe in the doctrine of absolute individual rights, independent of all relations of man to man in a conventional and social form; and that each man for himself has the prerogative to set up his conscience, his will and his judgment over and above all legal enactments and social institutions. It has been inflamed by prostituted teachers and preachers and presses to do and dare any crime and its consequences which may set up its individual supremacy over law and order. It has been taught from the Senate Chamber to trust in the fatality of an "irrepressible conflict," into which it is bound to plunge. Its anti-Christ pulpit has breathed naught but insurrectionary wrath into servants against their masters, and has denounced our national Union as a covenant with death for recognizing property in slaves and guaranteeing to it the protection of law. It has raised contributions in churches to furnish arms and money to such criminals as these to make a war for empire of settlement in our new Territories. It has trained them on the frontier and there taught them the skill of the Indian in savage warfare, and then turned them back upon the oldest and largest slaveholding State to surprise one of its strongest holds. It has organized in Canada and traversed and corresponded thence to New-Orleans and from Boston to Iowa. It has established spies everywhere, and has secret agents in the heart of every slave State, and has secret associations and "underground railroads" in every free State. It enlists influence and money at home and abroad. It has sent comforters and counsellors and sympathy, and would have sent rescue to these assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it sent to felons' graves. It has openly and secretly threatened vengeance on the execution of the laws. And since their violation it has defiantly proclaimed aloud that "*insurrection is the lesson of the hour*"—not of slaves only, but all are to be free to rise up against their governments, and no government is to be allowed except "*the average common sense of the masses,*" and no protection is to be permitted against that power.

RESULTS OF SUCH TEACHINGS.

This is but an epitome, plain and unvarnished, without exaggeration. What is this but anarchy? What does it mean but "confusion worse confounded," and the overthrow of all rights, of all government, of all religion, of all rule among men? Nothing but mad riot can rule and misrule with such sentiments as these. There can be no compromise with them, no toleration of them in safety or with self-respect. They must be met and crushed, or they will crush us, or our Union with non-slaveholding States cannot continue.

The strongest arguments against this unnatural war upon negro Slavery in one section by another of the same common country is, that it inevitably drives to disunion of the States, embittered with all the vengeful hate of civil war. As that Union is among the most precious of our blessings, so the argument ought to weigh which weighs its value. But this consideration is despised by fanaticism. It contemns the Union, and now contemns us for clinging to it as we do. It scoffs the warning that the Union is endangered. The Union itself is denounced as a covenant with sin, and we are scorned as too timid to make the warning of danger to it worthy to be heeded. It arrogantly assumes to break all the bonds of faith within it, and denies the attempt to escape oppression without it. *This rudely assails our honor* as well as our interest, and demands of us what we will do. We have but one thing to do; unless the numerical majority will cease to violate confederate faith, on a question of such vital importance to us, and will repent, immediately and absolutely cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and to deprive us of all protection and redress under the perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms. The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand such inroads and outrages as those of Harper's Ferry without suffering worse than the death of citizens—without suffering disunion, the death of a State.

WHERE IS THE FORCE OF NORTHERN CONSERVATISM.

For a quarter of a century we have been persuaded to forbear, and patiently to wait for the waking and working of the conservative elements in our sister States. We have borne and forborne, and waited in vain. We know that we have many sound and sincere friends in the non-slaveholding States. It may be that they are most numerous [illegible] who abhor and detest such wrongs as these; but it is not to be disguised that the conservative elements are passive, whilst the fanatical are active, and the former are fast diminishing, whilst the latter are increasing in numbers and in force. But where is the evidence that the conservative elements are most powerful? Do we look to the schools and colleges? to the pulpits and clergy, and churches and congregations? to the Press? to the journals? to the books? to the professions? the artisans? to associations, which are marked characteristics of the age? to politics? to public assemblies and speakers? to Legislatures? to Congress? to laws, either State or Federal? to elections? to the administration of laws, to judicial decisions? Alas! [illegible] we will, and to what we will, we find that the judgments of the courts only are with us, but that they have lost all reverence and respect, and we are left without protection, and the Supreme Court of the United States is itself assailed for not assailing our Constitutional defences. And these last are assailed in denying the rights of protection itself. A new sovereignty and a new law is set over the old, and we are denied protection under both. Where the Federal Government has no power to oppress, it is assumed; and where it has the power and it is its duty to protect, it is not allowed to intervene. And the non-Slaveholding States are in nearly solid array opposed to us. We, united, may contend for awhile by the aid of pluralities, but for a short time only, and uncertainly at any time, and at best have no majorities on which we can rely in at least sixteen States, having the power of the Union. The active has overcome the passive elements; fanaticism has subdued conservatism in all these States, and these can now, in our present condition, practically wield our destinies for weal or woe. Will they come back to the Constitution, and abide its covenants or not? What those covenants are I have fully discussed in a reply to the resolutions of Vermont, which are herewith submitted, with my response appended, as a part of this message. I put it upon the archives of State as the most elaborate study of the subject of which I am capable.

SMALL NUMBERS NO EXCUSE.

But no words can elaborate the issues to which we are now practically brought by the events at Harper's Ferry.

It is vain to point to the paucity of the numbers of the marauders. The daring of their attempt would prove not more their foolhardiness than their full assurance that they were to be joined by a force sufficient to be formidable. If they had not mistaken the number and disposition of the slaves, who they expected to seize the spears, which they brought to capture an arsenal of arms, it is not known, and never will be known, how many other white fanatics would have swelled their numbers, nor how much blood and treasure it would have cost to quell their rebellion. Few they were, but they were fatal to the lives of several of our most worthy citizens; and insultingly dared the chances of doing immeasurable mischief to our entire Northern border.

THE INVADERS NOT INSANE.

And it is mockery to call them monomaniacs. Maniacs they were, only as all great criminals; and monomaniacs they were, only as the subject of Slavery makes men more insensate than any other one subject can. If these men were monomaniacs, then are a large portion of the people of many of the States monomaniacs.

Before these crimes, they were deemed sane soldiers in a notable crusade against Slavery and slaveholders. Many of those who now plead their insanity for them, put Sharpe's rifles in their hands, and enlisted, and trained, and trusted their wits for war in Kansas. Contributions were raised for them in Churches. They had been puffed with the praise of the professedly pious, for being the very men of destiny for the mission against slave settlements. They had been furnished with money to make sharp spears of butchery for the throats and breasts of masters, and to supply munitions and stores of regular campaigns. They assembled together from parts as far between as they themselves were few. They were provided, supplied, and furnished with much beyond their own wants or means. And it is passing strange that they, madmen, should, few as they were, have been so many madmen, meeting from so far apart, too well supplied by others than themselves, at a point so well selected, and that they should have *conspired* with so much method as to be so successful, against such apparent odds. Were those parties, known and unknown, so situated, all mad? *It is enough to say that the leader* himself spurned the falsehood, hypocrisy and cowardice of this mawkish plea of monomania, and neither he, nor one of his men, nor their counsel, put it in upon their trials. He expected from his prompters and backers and sympathisers better pretence and more potent defence than that. Before his failure and defeat in what, in their correspondence with him they called a "glorious cause," their sympathy was all with his desperate daring and success; and now it is with his insanity for a plea against the legal penalties of his crimes, which had their origin in this very sympathy,—a sympathy which saw his insanity too late to snatch from his hands the weapons it had placed there; too late to save the lives taken by its own incitement; and too late to save him from a felon's fate.

By our laws, the plea of insanity could avail at any time, in any stage of trial, and after conviction, before sentence of the court; and after the judicial tribunals were done with the prisoners, and they were turned over to the executioner, the Executive authority could forefend the law's sentence upon the insane. If either could show or prove insanity, either now or on trial, he could not be executed as long as I am the Governor of the Commonwealth, until cured in an asylum; and, if insane at the time of committing the offence, he could not be executed, cured or not cured, at all. But these men needed no mental cure: theirs was a moral malady of devils, which no power but divine could cast out. They were deliberate, cunning, malignant malefactors, desperately bent on mischief, with malice aforethought, gangrened by sectional and social habitual hatred to us and ours. Their vengeance was whetted by previous collisions hundreds of miles from us, and it whetted jagged-edged spears which it brought the hundreds of miles for our destruction. They came a few, like thieves in the night, did their deeds of death and were easily crushed; but they were prompted by an evil spirit of incendiarism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who now blatantly sympathize with their deeds in open day before the world. These hired them to be assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes; and it is no wonder that they now sympathize with them even to madness, and that JOHN BROWN despised the hypocritical cant of their pretence that he was insane.

HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The details of this conspiracy, and of its *denouement* at Harper's Ferry, are given in the various accompanying reports. Much of the correspondence and many of the papers of the culprits were found. I have had them collected and copied by competent amanuenses, and they are hereto appended. Suffice it to say, in reference to my own official action, that the first intelligence of the outbreak reached me on the morning of the 17th October, and was very vague. Orders were dispatched immediately to Col. GIBSON, of Jefferson, to call out the necessary force of his own and adjacent regiments. But late in the evening of the same day, about 7 o'clock, the telegraph announced more serious and precise cause of danger. The news was that 750 marauders had seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, with all its arms and munitions, and were arming the slaves, and that actual murder was done, and several citizens were killed and wounded. I immediately called out the First Regiment of Volunteers, and as many men of the 179th Regiment of Militia as could get ready to move by the first train the following morning. And in one hour, at 8 P. M. on the 17th, I departed in person, with Company F, Capt. CARY, for the scene. At Washington I was joined by Capt. MARYE, of the Alexandria Rifles, and proceeded with ninety-one men and officers. At the Relay House, in Maryland, I received intelligence, on the 18th, that no more force was necessary, and I ordered back the force under Col. AUGUST. And from that place I telegraphed Col. LEE to make no terms with the insurgents. By 1 o'clock on the 18th I arrived with the force under my command. Col. LEE made no terms, and had subdued the insurgents before my arrival. I immediately examined the leader, BROWN, his lieutenant, STEVENS, a white man named COPPOC, and a negro from Canada. They made full confessions. BROWN repelled the idea that his design was to run negro slaves off from their masters. He defiantly avowed that his purpose was to arm them and make them fight by his side in defence of their freedom, if assailed by their owners or any one else; and he said his purpose especially was war upon the slaveholders, and to levy upon their own property to pay the expense of emancipating their slaves. He avowed that he expected to be joined by the slaves and by numerous white persons from many of the Slave as well as Free States. There was nothing for me to do but to arrest those who had escaped, to search for their hidden arms and plunder, to try to recapture the slaves they had taken, to get all their papers which could be found, and to have them properly proceeded against according to law. Had I reached the place before they surrendered, I would have proclaimed martial law, have stormed them in the quickest time possible, shown them no quarter, have tried the survivors, if any, by court-martial, and have shot the condemned on the spot. But owing to the delay of the cars at Washington and the Relay House, and to the slow travel from the latter place to the Ferry, I was too late. When I arrived they were subdued; they were prisoners and some of them wounded, and I was bound to protect them. I took them under the jurisdiction of Virginia; they were guarded from all violence; food and refreshment and surgical aid and every comfort at my command were given them; they were proceeded against regularly by the civil authority, under civil process from both State and Federal Governments, and I went in person with them under a military guard to Charlestown, and saw them safely lodged in jail in custody of the Sheriff, under civil and military guard. I remained a night to see that no violence was attempted from any quarter, and the next morning, after giving necessary orders to Col. GIBSON and furnishing him with arms, returned to Harper's Ferry. The services of counsel to assist the Commonwealth's attorney were engaged by me for the State. Seeing, on the morning of the 18th, that the United States marines were ordered away from Harper's Ferry, I ordered a police military guard for the confines around the Arsenal. I did not remove the prisoners further into the interior, because I was determined to show no apprehension of a rescue; and if the jail of Jefferson had been on the line of the State, they should have been kept there, to show that they could be kept anywhere chosen in our limits. Soon after I returned to Richmond I notified the President of the United States that the reason so few men had captured the Arsenal of the United States was that there was no military guard there, and that I had organized a guard to protect our frontier and, incidentally, to protect the property of the United States. A neglected Arsenal had been made a positive danger to us; we had been invaded by lawless bands from other States, against which the United States were bound to defend us; we had been obliged to call out troops to *defend the Federal property, and at last had to guard it.*

CONDUCT OF THE MILITIA.

Thus the affair passed for the time being from the military to the civil authority. And here I cannot express too strongly what is due to the militia for the promptitude with which they volunteered for duty and obeyed my orders. The Jefferson, Berkeley and Shepherdstown militia were first at the scene, and manifested good courage and did some service; but they were restrained by a natural tenderness for their neighbors and friends who were held prisoners and hostages, and supposed to be in imminent danger from any attempt to storm their captors. The First Regiment of Volunteers, and company F especially of that regiment, which was ready in an hour from the call, and a part of the 179th and the Alexandria Rifles, and the companies of Fredericksburg, Orange and Albemarle, all gallantly took arms and moved promptly. More than I called came, and were ready and anxious to do duty and to be the first to encounter danger. A finer spirit and better temper of soldiers could not have been displayed.

TRIAL OF THE OFFENDERS.

The State Judiciary took the culprits in charge. Legal warrants were issued and served upon them; a court of examination was regularly held over those who did not waive it, and they were formally indicted in a court of competent jurisdiction. They had the full benefit of compulsory witnesses in their defence; had counsel assigned them, and counsel of their own selection; were confronted by witnesses and accusers, and were given, according to our Bill of rights, as in all other cases, a speedy and fair trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; upon their own confession, and upon other evidence, leaving no doubt of guilt, were legally convicted of several capital offences; were heard in person and by counsel why sentence should not be pronounced on them; were given every opportunity of applying for writs of *supersedeas*; did apply, and the court of highest resort, the Court of Appeals, sustained the judgment and sentence of the court which tried them. Never were prisoners treated with more lenity of trial. And never in any case, in the history of trials, was justice administered with more forbearance, more calmness, more dignity and more majesty of law—never were such prisoners treated with as much benignant kindness as they have been by the people whom they outraged sufficiently to have incited summary punishment.

To prevent any such punishment on the one hand, and a rescue on the other, to guard justice, in a word, I called into service military guards to aid the civil authorities and keep the peace. Receiving information that organization of guards was necessary, I sent an aid to the scene, there to see what was wanting, to assist the Adjutant-General and to pass my orders. Col. J. LUCIUS DAVIS, a competent soldier, volunteered his services, and I accepted them, to organize the corps, to distribute arms, to post guards, and to provide subsistence and quarters, and to call for whatever was wanting. These services he continued most faithfully and efficiently to perform, with my full approbation, until very recent events made it necessary to call for more troops, and Major-General WM. B. TALIAFERRO, of the Fourth Division, repaired to the place and volunteered in person to take command. Many of the troops were from his division, and I could not decline the tender of his services. During the trial of the prisoners, and since, appeals and threats of every sort, the most extraordinary, from every quarter, have been made to the Executive. I lay before you the mass of these, it being impossible to enter into their details. Though the laws do not permit me to pardon, in cases of treason, yet pardons and reprieves have been demanded on the grounds of, first, insanity; second, magnanimity; third, the policy of not making martyrs.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON—REASONS FOR REFUSAL.

As to the first, the parties themselves or counsel put in no plea of insanity. No insanity was feigned even; the prisoner BROWN spurned it. *Since his sentence,* and since the decision on the appeal, one of his counsel, SAMUEL CLINTON, Esq., has filed with me a number of affidavits professing to *show grounds for delaying execution, in order to give time to make an issue of fact as to the sanity of the prisoner.* How such an issue can now, after sentence, confirmed by the Court of Appeals, be made, I am ignorant; but it is sufficient to say that I had repeatedly seen and conversed with the prisoner, and had just returned from a visit to him when this appeal to me was put into my hands. As well as I can know the state of mind of any one, I know that he was sane, and remarkably sane, if quick and clear perception; if assumed rational premises, and consecutive reasoning from them; if cautious tact in avoiding disclosures, and in covering conclusions and inferences; if memory and conception and practical common sense, and if composure and self-possession are evidences of a sound state of mind. He was more sane than his prompters and promoters, and concealed well the secret which made him seem to do an act of mad impulse, by leaving him without his backers at Harper's Ferry; but he did not conceal his contempt for the cowardice which did not back him better than with a plea of insanity, which he spurned to put in on his trial at Charlestown.

As to the second ground of appeal: I know of no magnanimity which is inhumane, and no inhumanity could well exceed that to our society, *our slaves* as well as their masters, which would turn felons like these, proud and defiant in their guilt, loose again on a border already torn by a fanatical and sectional strife which threatens the liberties of the white even more than it does the bondage of the black race.

As to the third ground: Is it true that the due execution of our laws, fairly and justly administered upon these confessed robbers, murderers and traitors, will make them martyrs in the public sentiment of other States? If so, then it is time indeed that execution shall be done upon them, and that we should prepare in earnest for the "irrepressible conflict," with that sympathy which, in demanding for these criminals pardons and reprieves, and in wreaking vengeance for their refusal, would make criminals of us. Indeed, a blasphemous moral treason, an expressed fellow-feeling with felons, a professed conservation of crime, a defiant and boastful guilty demoniac spirit combined, arraign us, the outraged community, as the wrong-doers who must do penance and prevent our penalty by pardon and reprieve of these martyrs. This sympathy sent these men, its mere tools, to do the deeds which sentenced them. It may have sent them to be martyrs for mischief's sake; but the execution of our laws is necessary to warn future victims not again to be its tools. To heed this outside clamor at all, was to grant at once unconditional grace. To hang would be no more martyrdom than to incarcerate the fanatic. The sympathy would have asked on and on for liberation, and to nurse and soothe him, while life lasted, in prison. His state of health would have been heralded weekly as from a palace; visitors would have come affectedly reverent, to see the shorn felon at his "hard labor;" the work of his hands would have been sought as holy relics; and his party-colored dress would have become, perhaps, a uniform for the next band of impious marauders. There was no middle ground of mitigation. *To pardon or reprieve at all,* was to proclaim a licensed impunity to the fanatics who are mad only in the guilt and folly of setting up their individual supremacy over law, life, property and civil liberty itself. This sympathy with the leader was worse than the invasion itself. The appeal was: it is policy to make no martyrs, but disarm murderers, traitors, robbers, insurrectionists, by *free pardon* for wanton, malicious, unprovoked felons! I could but ask, will execution of the legal sentence of a humane law make martyrs of such criminals. Do sectional and social masses hallow these crimes? Do whole communities sympathise with the outlaws, instead of sympathising with the outraged society of a sister sovereignty? If so, then the sympathy is as felonious as the criminals and is far more dangerous than was the invasion. The threat of martyrdom is a threat against our peace, and demands execution to defy such sympathy and such saints of martyrdom. The issue was forced upon us: Shall JOHN BROWN be pardoned, lest he might be canonized by execution of felony for confessed murder, robbery and treason in inciting servile insurrection in Virginia? Why a martyr? Because thousands applaud his acts and opinions, and glorify his crimes? Was I to hesitate after this? Sympathy was insurrection, and had to be subdued more sternly than was JOHN BROWN. JOHN BROWN had surely to die according to law, and Virginia has to meet the issue. It is made. We have friends or we have not in the States whence these invaders come. They must now be not only *conservative* but *active* to prevent invaders coming. We are in arms.

RUMORS OF RESCUE.

Information from all quarters, with responsible names, and annonymous, dated the same time, from places far distant from each other, came, of organized conspiracies, and combinations to obstruct our laws, to rescue and seize hostages, to commit rapine and burning along our borders on Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, proceeding from these States and from New-York, Massachusetts and other States and Canada. These multiplied in every form for weeks; and at last, on the 19th of November, a call was very properly and timely made by Col. DAVIS for an additional force of 500 men.

These reports and rumors, from so many sources, of every character and form, so simultaneous, from places so far apart at the same time, from persons so unlike in evidences of education, could be from no conspiracy to hoax; *but I relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest continued general appeal of sympathizers with the crimes. It was impossible for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting bad men to action of rescue or revenge.* On this I acted.

I immediately put in motion the troops of Richmond, Alexandria, Petersburg and Fauquier, who obeyed promptly—and in the time from 11 o'clock Saturday night to Tuesday morning, 563 men were added to the guards at Charleston. I again went in person with the troops, assembled the commanding officers, organized the command, issued general orders, and returned to Harper's Ferry, where I met Gen. TALIAFERRO, and accepted his services. Since then I have ordered an additional force of 500 men from Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and Petersburg, and Orange, and Albemarle, and Augusta, and Rockingham, and Wheeling, and have called out a corps of howitzers, under Col. SMITH, of Virginia Military Institute. And I have ordered Generals ROGERS and HUNTON to do whatever is necessary to guard the borders from the Point of Rocks to Alexandria, and the whole border is guarded west to Piedmont. I have exhausted this and the next year's quotas in issuing efficient arms, and have purchased arms of the best improved models, and issued them and coats and blankets to the troops. In a word, I have been compelled by apprehension of the most unparalleled border war, to place the State in as full a panoply of military defence as if a foreign enemy had invaded us. Indeed, one of the most irritating features of this predatory war, is that it has its seat in British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives from justice and from labor, and sends them and their hired outlaws back upon us from depôts and rendezvous in bordering States. There is no danger from our slaves or colored people. The slaves taken refused to take arms, and the first man killed was a respectable free negro, who was trusted with the baggage of the railroad, and who faithful to his duty was shot running from the philanthropists who came to liberate the black race!

CONDITION OF SLAVES ON THE BORDER.

But why do our slaves on the border not take up arms against their masters? We must look firmly at this fact before we take it as a solace. In the answer to that question lies the root of our danger. *Masters in the border counties now hold their slaves by sufferance.* The slave could fly to JOHN BROWN much easier than he could come and take him. The slaves at will can liberate themselves by running away. The underground railroad is at their very doors, and they may take passage when they please. They prefer to remain. *John Brown's invasion startled us; but we have been tamely submitting to a greater danger, without confessing it.* The plan which silently corrupts and steals our slaves, which sends secret emissaries among us to "stampede" our slaves, which refuses to execute fugitive slave laws, which forms secret societies for mischief, with the motto, "alarm to their sleep, fire to their dwellings, and poison to their food and water," and which establishes underground railroads, and depôts and rendezvous for invasion, is more dangerous than the invasion of JOHN BROWN. Yet the [illegible] former we have been sleepily acquiescing. It is no solace to me, then, that our border slaves are so liberated already by this exterior asylum, and by this still, silent, stealing system, that *they have no need to take up arms for their own liberation.* Confederate States, as well as individuals, have denounced our laws and set them at defiance; they have by their laws encouraged and facilitated the escape of our slaves, and have made Abolition a cancer eating into our very vitals.

We must, then, acknowledge and act on the fact that present relation between the States cannot be permitted longer to exist without abolishing Slavery throughout the United States, or compelling us to defend it by force of arms.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNORS OF STATES.

On the 25th ult. I addressed letters to the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, of which the accompanying are copies. From the Governor of Maryland I have received a very satisfactory reply, herewith submitted. I have received a reply, by telegraph, from the Governor of Pennsylvania, who, I am proud to say, has promptly performed his duty in delivering up the fugitives from justice, and who protests that his State will do her confederate duty in all respects. He intimates that Virginia ought not to anticipate that Pennsylvania will neglect to prevent obstructions to or violations of the laws in her limits; but a watchful guardianship of Virginia's safety could not neglect to apprise Pennsylvania's authorities of crime meditated against either State (of which I was informed, and they were, probably, not informed) by way of intelligence, and warning. JOHN BROWN, with his associates, arms and stores, had just before already passed through Pennsylvania, and had remained at places in her limits, and he had enlisted one man, at least, a negro, in one of her towns. I had not, therefore, anticipated the facts, but appealed to them for steps of prevention and precaution, after what had already occurred. And the Governor of Pennsylvania, I presume, speaks more in the spirit of a just State pride than from such evidences of danger and cause of apprehension as the Executive here is in possession of respecting combinations, depôts and rendezvous in adjoining States for invading the borders of Virginia. From the Governor of Ohio I have as yet received no answer.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—UNSATISFACTORY CHARACTER OF HIS REPLY.

On the same day, the 25th ult., I addressed a letter to the President of the United States, of which the inclosed is a copy. On the 29th I received from him the accompanying answer, to which I have not replied, but upon which I must here comment.

He seems to think that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not provide authority for the President to "*repel invasion,*" or to keep the peace between the States, in cases where the citizens of one State invade another State, unless the Executive or Legislature of the State invaded applies for protection. I differ from this opinion. Neither the framers of the Constitution nor the Congress of 1795 were guilty of so gross an omission in their provisions for the national safety.

By clause third of section ninth of article first of the Constitution, the States are deprived of the power, "without the consent of Congress, to *keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or to engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.*"

To compensate them for this privation of the power of preparation for defence, it is provided in section 4th of article 4th, that "*the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion*; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) *against domestic violence.*"

Now, it is readily conceded, "United States" here is to be taken as synonymous with the words "the Congress." The clause is in juxtaposition with clauses defining the powers of "the Congress." And if they were not, by the 18th clause of section 8th of article 1st. to "the Congress" is given the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper *for carrying into execution*" its own powers, "and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

This duty and power then of guaranteeing protection to every State against invasion belongs unquestionably to Congress. Has it exercised the power? It has. Thus:

To the Congress also is given the power "to raise and *support armies,*" and "to provide and maintain a navy," and these are called, specially, "the land and naval forces of the United States."

I presume that no one will gainsay the proposition that the chief object of these land and naval forces is "*to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions.*"

But in addition to these powers another is specially added. "To provide for *calling forth* the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And I presume that no one will insist that the regular army and navy of the United States may not be ordered to execute the laws of the Union, and to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, without calling forth the militia, or though the militia may be called forth to execute the same purposes.

This granted, the Congress did pass the laws: 1st, to raise armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, as well as laws for calling forth the militia.

And then, by article 2d, the President is vested with *the Executive power.* He is sworn faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;" and he is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; *and he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.*

Now to revert to the 4th section of the 4th article: In this section, there are two things against which the United States guarantees protection to *every* State:

1st, against "*invasion.*" Not one kind of invasion or another, but simply "*invasion*" of all kinds from every quarter; *and no application for protection* is required against "invasion." Whenever it comes, however it comes, it is to be protected against. The word itself imports *force from without*—any force without the State indeed, whether from foreign country, or alien enemies or Indian tribes; it is confined to no particular invasion. And against this the President has the means, provided by Congress in the laws raising and providing a standing army and navy—the land and naval forces of the United States, which need not be "called forth," but are armies already raised and standing, and a navy already "*provided and maintained.*" The President is commander-in-chief of these, and may order them to repel actual invasion, as they are already in actual service without being "called forth." And he is surely as much bound to execute the Constitution as the statutes of Congress. "The laws," to be executed, embrace both, and he has the means to execute both provided *in the statutes for raising armies and providing a navy, as well as in the laws calling forth the militia.*

But to proceed:

Second—The second thing that every State is to be protected against is, "*domestic violence.*" These words import force from within—a *domestic* force, acting, in rebellion, or insurrection, or obstruction of the laws, against the State. To interpose against this, there must be an application of the Legislature, or of the Executive of the State, when the Legislature cannot be convened.

And under this clause of this section, special acts of February 28, 1795, and of March 3, 1807, have been passed. They are wholly distinct from the laws of Congress raising armies and providing a navy. The first clause of the first section of the act of 1795, relates to invasions of the *United States* "from any *foreign nation or Indian tribe.*" The 2d clause of that section relates to "*insurrection* in any State against the government thereof," &c., to "domestic violence," in other words, and not expressly or impliedly to "invasion of any State." And the 2d section of the act relates to obstructions of the laws of the United States, and not of any State. And the whole act, so far as it relates to the States, is an act to provide for "*calling forth the militia*" to suppress domestic violence, and not for commanding the land and naval forces already in actual service against "invasion." *Invasion of any State is in fact invasion of the United States.* And the act of 1807 applies expressly to cases only of "insurrection or obstruction to the laws either of the United States, or of any individual State or territory." And if the President's construction of his power be correct, this act, which was intended undoubtedly to extend the act of 1795, and enlarge its provisions, would operate to restrict and contract its provisions. He could not use such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged by him, without having first observed all the prerequisites of the law for calling forth the militia. These acts, in a word, do not in word or meaning apply to cases of "invasion of a State," but so far as a State is concerned, to cases only of domestic violence; and where the militia are called forth on application of the Legislature or of the Executive of the State rebelled against.

There was no "insurrection;" no case of force from without. Invasion was threatened from without, by citizens of one State against another State. It is monstrous to say that there is nothing in the Constitution or laws guaranteeing protection to a State in such cases. The Constitution is express. It needs in fact the laws only which have been passed—the laws of the army and navy of the United States, and the laws for calling forth the militia, to execute both of the clauses of protection guaranteed by the Constitution to "every State in this Union." The men of 1795 made no such gross omission. They understood their work too well for that. And what a spectacle *the United States* would have presented, if on the second instant an army of fanatics had invaded Virginia to rescue felons legally convicted, and a bloody battle had been joined, and the United States land forces at Harper's Ferry stood neutral spectators, guarding only the United States Arsenal, and playing *posse comitatus* to a United States Marshal, but not allowed to aid in the execution of the laws of a State or to repel invasion, because the *United States* were not invaded "from a foreign country or by Indian tribes." The bare statement is revolting to the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, guaranteeing protection to every State *against invasion*; to every statute of Congress raising land and naval forces of the United States; to all the ends and purposes of those laws, and to peace; to the oath and executive *office of the* President of the United States to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and *to see the laws faithfully* executed.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN GOV. WISE AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Such are my views of the Constitution and laws. The views of the President, it seems, are different. I notified him of a just apprehension that this State was threatened with "*invasion*" by a predatory border war, to rescue prisoners convicted of high crimes and felonies, and to seize our citizens as hostages and victims in case of execution of the criminals, proceeding from several surrounding States.

He answers, that "it would seem almost incredible that any portion of the people of the States mentioned should be guilty of the atrocious wickedness, as well as folly of attempting to rescue convicted traitors and murderers from the penalty due their crimes under the outraged laws of Virginia."

I reply to him, through you, gentlemen, that it is strange this should seem so incredible, when the very convicted traitors and [illegible] were [illegible] of the people of the [illegible] who had not been *convicted of invading* [illegible] seizing a United States Arsenal, and of perpetrating treason and murder against both the State and the United States authority. And I surely may be allowed latitude for acting on the mass of information I have received, of renewed invasion, when, perhaps, pardonable inattention at Washington to warning of the murder and treason at Harper's Ferry left an arsenal and a people defenceless against that invasion?

I did not call on the President to protect Virginia, and would not do so. I *apprised him of apprehensions "in order that he might take steps to preserve peace between the States."* I had called out our own militia, and they are a thousand fold ample to defend their State. They have had not only to guard their own border but to guard in part the arsenal of the United States. The President has, however, manifested a "cheerful and cordial" disposition to defend the *place ceded to the United States at Harper's Ferry*; he sent a small guard, as soon as informed it was unguarded, and has reinforced that guard, "not only to protect the public property clearly *within Federal jurisdiction, but to prevent the insurgents from seizing the arms in the arsenal at that place*, and using them against the troops of Virginia." "Besides," he says, "it is possible the additional troops may be required to act as a *posse comitatus on the requisition of the Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, to prevent the rescue of Stevens*, now in his custody, charged with the crime of high treason."

THE PRESIDENT REFUSING TO PROTECT THE STATES AGAINST INVASION.

Then for these objects—1st, to keep arms of the United States out of the hands of the invaders of Virginia; and 2d, to act as "*posse comitatus*" to a United States Marshal, the land forces of the United States may be used; but 3d, *not to prevent "invasion" of one State by the people of another State.* And he says he *can discover nothing in any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States, which would authorize him to "take steps" for the purpose of preserving peace between the States, "by guarding places in surrounding States which may be occupied as depôts and rendezvous by desperadoes, to invade Virginia."* As I understand his interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, he cannot call forth the militia, nor employ the land and naval forces of the United States "*for this purpose.*" He says it is the duty of the respective *State Governments* to break up such depôts, and to prevent their citizens from making incursions, &c.; but *that if the Federal Executive were to enter these States and to perform this duty for them, it would be a manifest usurpation of their rights. Were he thus to act it would be a palpable invasion of State sovereignty, and as a precedent, might prove highly dangerous.* Now, this is a new doctrine, and teaches even Virginia a lesson of State Rights which destroys her constitutional guarantee of protection by the United States against "invasion" by Abolition fanatics from other States. They are not from any foreign country, nor are they Indian tribes. The fanatics from Free States, such as JOHN BROWN and STEVENS, he says, in effect, are *not invading the United States when invading Virginia*; they are not "from any foreign nation or Indian tribe," rendering it lawful for the President to employ the Federal forces to repel such invasion.

VIRGINIA MUST PROTECT HERSELF.

These are alarming doctrines to the invaded States. And however the argument or the error may be between the President and your Executive, thus at least is clear, *that if I am right in my views of our guarantee of protection in the case before us, imminent as it is, he, the Executive of the United States, does not concur with me, and will not enforce the protection we need; and on the other hand, if he is right, and we cannot legally claim that the United States shall keep the peace between States, and guarantee one State against invasion from another, the Federal Executive cannot interpose to repel or prevent the invasion.* In either case, we are clearly thrown on our self-dependence. *We must rely on ourselves, and fight for peace! I say, then—to your tents! Organize and arm!*

The constitutional guarantee of protection is withheld, whilst we are invaded from all around, and this withholding will inspirit the sympathizers in felony against our property and lives. To defend ourselves, and to suppress sympathy in insurrection, which must multiply felons against our peace and safety; and if they did not intend invasion before, will make them enact it now; under this construction of State Rights to disturb and State Rights to defend the public peace, we will need all our forces for the conflict. I therefore recommend to you more energetic measures than the President compliments me for adopting on the side of *peace* against invasion.

I repeat:

1. Organize and arm.
2. Demand of each State in the Union what position she means to maintain for the future in respect to Slavery and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the provisions of State laws for its protection in our Federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand shall be answered. Let us defend our own position, or yield it at once. Let us have action and not resolves—definite settlement, and no more temporizing the Constitution and no more compromise.

EXECUTION OF BROWN.

JOHN BROWN, the leader of the invasion of Harper's Ferry, was executed, according to the sentence of the Court, on the 2d inst. His body was delivered, by my request, to the Sheriff of Jefferson County, to the orders of Major-General TALIAFERRO, to be guarded safely to Harper's Ferry, and there delivered to his widow, MARY BROWN. The laws of the Commonwealth have reigned in his arrest, trial and execution, and when dead under the sentence, they released his remains to his relatives, to whom they have, with dignity and decency, been handed over.

THE OTHER PRISONERS.

The other convicts await execution, and will be executed on the 16th, unless the General Assembly orders otherwise. I shall be guided in my course in respect to the reprieve, pardon or commutation of punishment of these, or in respect to their execution, by your resolves. This will meet the open invasion, but it acts only on the individual convicts, and it don't settle the question of our peace and protection against future aggression. To do that, we must cease to resolve, and take decided action. What action, is for you to decide. I have done my part, according to the best of my ability—and it remains only for me to offer myself, all that I am and all that I have, to the Commonwealth, wherever she may order me or mine, in any service, when the term of my present office closes.

I submit detailed recommendations in another message. I am, most respectfully and devotedly, your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE.

GOV. WISE ON THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF VIRGINIA.

The concluding part of Gov. WISE's second Message is devoted to a consideration of the finances and internal polity of the State. The total of the old and new debt is $39,106,659, and the annual interest accruing thereon, which requires to be provided for, is $1,786,829. The Governor recommends that all taxes on State Bonds be repealed and forbidden; that the Sinking Fund Commissioners be required to invest the fund in State Bonds at par; and that a general law be passed to guard against failure in the payment of interest. On the latter point the Message says:

"The bonds of the State at one period the present year went up above 99 in New-York, and so continued until about $67,000 only of the interest due on the guaranteed bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company fell due in July, and failed to be paid. The last General Assembly had made provision up to that day only; and though there was plenty of money in the Treasury, there was no authority of law in any functionary to pay this interest. Our bonds sank immediately to 96, and since to 93 in the market. I recommend that authority be given the Executive to pay the interest on them as it may happen to fall due."

In discouraging any relaxation of the usury laws, the Governor again refers to New-York. He says:

"The bankers and brokers and money changers and capitalists in New-York may clamor for the abolition of usury laws, for the obvious reason that they have the centre of trade, to which the flow of money tends, and the money there is the money lent; but the provincial people and the States are the borrowers. I refer to my last Message on this subject."

After a general view of the finances, showing a balance of $104,018 in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1859, and an estimated surplus of $894,000 in 1861, the Governor says: "I announce to you, in view of this statement, that you may safely appropriate five millions of dollars to the public works, and add that amount to the public debt, without impairing public credit." In regard to the railroad interests, recommends an easier mode of access to the Northern border of the State, and adds: "The late transportation of troops from every point to Charlestown and Harper's Ferry and back, required that we should pass through the District of Columbia and Maryland, for the want of eighteen miles of road, which the people have petitioned in vain to be allowed to construct at their own expense. It is positively necessary to the State if this border war continues, or ever be renewed. The ways are absolutely necessary for defence."

The Literary Fund has been increased nearly $200,000, and the permanent investments will soon be two millions of dollars. The interest upon this will be about $120,000; and the whole capitation tax being devoted to the Common Schools, the funds for education now to be annually expended are little short of $250,000. The Governor suggests that some considerable portion of this be appropriated to an increase of the annuities to the University and Military Institute, and other annuities given to the colleges, and to the professional and high schools.

The honors rendered to the remains of President MONROE by the Seventh Regiment of this City, are acknowledged in the following terms: "The honors done to our illustrious dead by the citizens and authorities of New-York, and especially by the Seventh Regiment of her volunteers, Col. DURYEA, deserves our grateful acknowledgments and lasting remembrance."

The Governor then delivers his valedictory on retiring from office, as follows:

I cannot part from the Executive office, without testifying to the fidelity and efficiency of my associates in its duties, and without again appealing to the General Assembly for increasing their pay and salaries. I can add nothing to my last message on this subject. Virginia has more faithful labor done on less compensation than any State, or corporation even, in the Union. Economy actually requires more permanent clerical force and higher rates of pay. *The Commonwealth loses by not having her work* done more promptly in the Executive offices than the present force admits of, and by having to pay a higher rate for contingent and irregular clerk hire.

And to you, gentlemen, and to every department of the State, and especially to her noble, just and generous people, I proffer prayers for our peace and prosperity, and my cordial farewell.

Your devoted, humble servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

AN ABANDONED PROJECT.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The project to increase the steam tonnage between this port and New-York by the addition of two boats has been abandoned; the reason for so doing, assigned by the [illegible] state of political affairs.

THE SENTIMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Public meetings have been held in every part of Virginia, recently, to express the sentiments of the people concerning the recent affair at Harper's Ferry. In every instance it is assumed that [illegible] invasion was aided and is approved by the [illegible] of the people in the Northern States, and the most stringent measures of [illegible] are recommended. We collate below some of the resolutions passed at these meetings:

In Greenbrier the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That *Vigilance Committees* be appointed in the various districts of this County, whose duty [illegible] shall be to *arrest all suspicious persons,* and take them before the magistrates of the County for examination.

In Page County the resolution took this shape:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Inquiry and Investigation be appointed, whose duty it shall be *to watch for and inquire into every sign of treason, treachery or wrong against the peace and order of society,* and the rights of property within the borders of the County of Page; and in the discharge of their duties to bring any suspicious person, whether citizen or stranger, either by virtue of "warrant" or discretion, before the legally constituted authorities of the County, to be dealt with according to law, and the necessity of the case.

In Orange County the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, our intercourse with the non-slaveholding States ought to be guarded with special care, and that *Vigilance Committees* be appointed in each magisterial district to see that the laws are enforced, and *all suspicious persons rigidly examined.*

In Fauquier County the movement takes a wider sweep. Ex-Gov. SMITH seems to have been the presiding spirit, and presented an address and resolutions, which were adopted with great enthusiasm. The latter were as follows:

Resolved by this meeting, 1. That the military spirit of our State should be fostered, volunteer companies encouraged, and arms of all kinds and of the best descriptions purchased.

2. That should other hostile bands invade our State, and be captured in whole or in part, in battle, they shall be tried on the spot by a drum-head court-martial, and executed, without delay, by hanging.

3. That the free negroes of the Commonwealth who may be punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, shall be *sold as slaves for life.*

4. That our *free negroes shall remove from the Commonwealth* within a time to be fixed by law, and that all who shall refuse to do so within the prescribed period, shall be sold as slaves for life.

5. That slaves shall not hereafter be manumitted within the State of Virginia by deed or will, and that all such instruments shall be absolutely null and void.

6. That all persons who shall, directly or indirectly, sell in this State the manufactures of the non-slaveholding States, shall, in addition to the tax now paid by him or them, *pay annually the sum of five hundred dollars,* or at that rate, so long as he or they may continue such sales.

7. That no person or persons residing in this State, and doing business therein, who shall import goods, wares or merchandise from any *foreign port* directly therefrom into any port or ports in Virginia, *shall pay any tax upon the sale thereof.* That all persons who shall directly or indirectly in this State sell the manufactures of *the non-slaveholding States* shall, in addition to the taxes now paid by him or them, *pay annually the sum of five hundred dollars,* or at that rate, so long as they may continue such sales.

8. That any person or persons, companies or corporations, residing or located within the State of Virginia, who shall purchase a *steam-engine of any description,* or a *freight* or a *passenger-car* for use therein, *manufactured within the non-slaveholding States,* shall pay an annual tax on each steam-engine or car so *purchased, from time to time, of five hundred dollars.*

In Bedford, after an address rehearsing, in the usual style the circumstances of the late invasion, and declaring that "during the short period necessary for the North to determine what atonement it can offer for an outrage so unparalleled, and what guarantee it can offer against its repetition, Virginia will plant her sentinels and repose upon her arms"—the meeting proceeded to resolve that they would, as far as possible, end all intercourse of every kind with the Northern States,—and then adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a *Committee of Vigilance,* to consist of ten members from each Magisterial District in the county, and to perform the following duties:

First. To require all suspicious persons coming into the county, to state their business, and give the name of some responsible citizen, who will vouch for their good behavior during their stay.

Second. To oblige any such person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing regulation to depart the county, or hand him over to the legal authorities for examination.

Third. To appoint assistant patrols in every neighborhood where it may seem to the Committee necessary.

Fourth. To prepare articles of association in accordance with the eighth resolution, procure signatures to the same, *and report by publication in the county papers any person, who, having signed such articles, shall violate their conditions.*

In Westmoreland a large meeting was held, at which a long and vehement address was presented, declaring that they could no longer discriminate between friend and foe, *but must in self-defence regard* and treat the people of the whole North as enemies, *and resolving upon the following measures of redress:*

First—We will adopt a strict non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the citizens and merchants of all non-slaveholding States. We will neither sell to them any article of the growth or manufacture of our State—or buy from them or consume any article of the growth or manufacture of their States.

Second—We will cease to travel amongst them or visit them, except upon the most urgent and unavoidable business.

Third—We will employ no laborers or mechanics from the North.

Fourth—We will arrest and send out of the State, in the most summary manner, all itinerant venders of Northern books, newspapers, periodicals, or any other article of Northern growth or manufacture; and *all persons who are suspected of anti-slavery opinions or sympathies, or who cannot give a precise and true account of themselves, as engaged in lawful business, will treat as vagrants and incendiaries.*

Brunswick mingles mercy with its wrath, and contents itself with the following mild advice:

Resolved, That we feel called upon, in a spirit of generous candor, to advise all venders of patent medicines, all itinerant peddlers and stragglers of every class, all organ-grinders, book-agents, and Yankee teachers of both sexes, to *be very circumspect in their walk and conversation* within the limits of this County, and especially in regard to "our peculiar institutions."

In King William County, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to draft resolutions declaring our determination to *purchase no article of Northern manufacture,* and such other resolutions as they may deem fit, to be presented to this meeting, on the fourth Monday in December next.

In Hanover the following, among other resolutions, were passed at a public meeting:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other to *keep a strict eye on all suspicious persons,* particularly on all strangers whose business is not known to be harmless, or any one whatever who may express sentiments *of sympathy or toleration with Abolitionists, either directly or indirectly.*

Resolved, That *Vigilance Committees, twenty-five in number,* be appointed to act in the Fourth and Sixth Magisterial Districts, whose especial duty it shall be to carry out the foregoing resolutions, in which all our citizens are expected to coöperate; all *suspected persons* are to be brought before the chairman of each Committee, who, with any two members, may act, and either bring them to trial or drive them from the neighborhood, as may be determined.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Richmond *Enquirer* issues a sheet entitled the *Richmond Enquirer Monthly Advertising Sheet,* and has an agent in this City soliciting advertisements of New-York business men, without inquiry as regards their political principles; but in their issue for November we find the following:

"We are using more than ordinary care in admitting advertisements into the columns of our advertising sheet. As heretofore, we will decline the advertisement of any house that is infested with Abolitionism, but should we in any case be imposed upon, immediately upon reliable information, to that effect, *we will discontinue such advertisement, and announce the reason editorially.*"

It seems to me rather impudent that a paper of the ultra-political principles of the *Enquirer* to say to Northern merchants, "Give us your patronage and pay us your money, and then if we discover that you are politically identified with the Republican Party we will discontinue your advertisement, and advertise your principles."

And I am inclined to believe, Sir, that they hope to build up Southern business by getting the advertisements of some of our best houses, who do a Southern trade, and then advertising them to the South as Abolitionists.

In their November issue more than four-fifths of their columns are occupied with Northern advertisements, principally New-York and Philadelphia, [illegible] *it seems to me that if* they are sincere in their desire to obtain Northern patronage, they should withdraw so insulting an article or inquire into the political principles of those whose patronage they seek, and *not subject Northern men to the risk of having their* Southern business damaged to a much greater extent than all the advertising in the South could benefit it.

A desire that this may attract the attention of those whose advertisements have already appeared in the sheet to the risk they are running, is my apology for intruding upon your columns.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF JOHN BROWN IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee,* of yesterday, says:

"The demonstration to the memory of the late JOHN BROWN, which was partially arranged to take place in Music Hall to-morrow, (Saturday,) has been necessarily postponed a few days. The disposition of BROWN's body being different from what was

[illegible] ... "Had I only known your business at Harper's Ferry, you would not have been here, John." He replied, "I know that very well; you know nothing of it." [illegible] ... In speaking of his arrest, he said: "Had I got possession of my pistol, I would not have been here." Mrs. K. replied, "Perhaps, John, it is better than if you had used it." [illegible] ... He spoke in terms of eulogy of his lawyers, and said they had done their whole duty, the evidence being so positive and direct against him. He read a portion of a letter from his brother-in-law, notifying him of the appearance of his wife and sister, which said "he (the brother-in-law) already looked upon the little boy as his own son." His mother-in-law, before leaving, exhorted him to keep nothing back, and said tell all you know. Cook replied, "I have nothing further to tell; I have told all I know of it."

Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Crowley (the sister of Cook) did not arrive, as expected, and Cook says, although disappointed in seeing them this morning, he feels gratified that they are not here. He fears they could not undergo the terrible interview.

LAW REPORTS.

The Affairs of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Edward P. Cowles, Receiver, &c. vs. Edward [illegible].—This was an action brought against the defendant on a note, under the following circumstances:

The note, which was for $4,[illegible], was made by J. P. Gerard Foster in July, 1857, to the defendant for money advanced, and was, soon after, discounted for the defendant by the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, who paid full price for it.

The Trust Company, before its failure, and before the maturity of the note, deposited it with Beebee & Co., with a large mass of other securities as collateral for their large indebtedness to Beebee & Co. A large portion of the securities so deposited consisted of paper originally deposited with the Trust Company, for collection merely, and the pledging of it by the Trust Company, to secure their own debt, was wholly fraudulent. After the failure of the Trust Company and Beebee & Co., and in the course of the liquidation of the affairs of the latter, a considerable amount of the paper so pledged to Beebee & Co. was collected, and the proceeds realized appropriated to pay the debt of the Trust Company to them. The Miami County Bank and other parties, whose paper had been so fraudulently pledged, filed their bills, to enforce their equity, to have that portion of the collaterals deposited by the Trust Company with Beebee & Co., which actually belonged to the Trust Company, and which they had a right to pledge, appropriated to pay their debt of the Trust Company, and to have the proceeds of their paper, which had been fraudulently pledged, paid over to them. It turned out that the whole amount of the securities which had been pledged with Beebee & Co., was more than sufficient to pay the debt of the Trust Company, and therefore it was agreed by stipulations entered into between the Trust Company, Beebee & Co., and the Miami Bank, and other parties whose securities had been fraudulently converted, that a certain portion of the securities should be turned over to Beebee & Co. in absolute payment of their debt, and the residue of them, including this note, should be put in the hands of a Receiver to meet the claims which should be established by the Miami Company Bank and the other defrauded creditors against the Trust Company. The plaintiff in this suit was subsequently appointed such Receiver.

The defence, in this suit, was a set off, the Trust Company having been, at the time of the maturity of the note, and ever since, indebted to the defendant in a large amount.

The Court instructed the Jury that the defendant was entitled to the set-off pleaded just as though the action had been brought by the Trust Company, and instructed them to find for the defendant accordingly. The cause was tried at the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice James.

Steuly & Langdon, for plaintiff; Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate, for defendant.

Action by a Lawyer to Recover his Fees.

Erastus C. Benedict vs. William Nelson, et al.—This was an action tried before Judge Hilton, in the Common Pleas, to recover certain fees alleged to be due the plaintiff for legal services rendered the defendants in two actions tried in the United States District Court.

These suits are claimed to have involved about $6,000, and it is averred by the plaintiff that it took him four days to try it, and that he is entitled therefor to the sum of $500. A bill for $250 was first sent in, but this suit was brought for the sum claimed. The defence was a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff put E. W. Stoughton (who was counsel for defendants on appeal) and Judge Beebe on the stand to testify as to fees generally. And Mr. Stoughton thought the plaintiff should have had at least $500. Judge Beebe, who was counsel for the other side on the trial of the cause in the District Court, (and who was sorry he lost his case, in consequence of the tact and skill of the plaintiff in this action,) testified also that Mr. Benedict should have had at least $500; that would have been a low fee. Counsel objected to witnesses complimenting the plaintiff and his abilities.

Case still on. E. C. Benedict, Edwin Burr, Chas. L. Benedict and Robt. D. Benedict for plaintiff; Edward Seymour for defendant.

Action to Recover Hire of a Vessel.

George F. Peniston et al. vs. Thomas Gilmartin.—This was an action to recover the sum which it is alleged the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiffs as owners of the ship *G. M. Robertson*, for the use thereof for one trip from this port to St. Kitts and Greytown, and back.

The plaintiffs allege that they were to have $1,400 for the charter of their vessel for such trip, if performed within the 4th day of June, 1857, and the 31st of August, of the same year, and $20 per day for all time beyond that date. They allege that the defendant was to furnish at Greytown a cargo of cocoanuts for the return voyage, which he did not do, although the plaintiff waited there for such cargo for twenty-five days beyond the stipulated time; also the agents of the defendant at Greytown did finally furnish a part o a cargo of that sort which the defendant would not receive when it arrived home. They therefore demand their money on the charter party, and damages and extra pay.

The defence is, that the plaintiffs were the sole parties benefited by the outward trip, they having received all the profits thereof, to the amount of over $[illegible], which should have gone to the defendant, under the charter party: that the plaintiffs so violated the charter party in divers ways, that it was void, and that he was not, therefore, bound by its provisions. The case is still on trial before Justice Slosson, in the Supreme Court.

T. D. Hall, for plaintiffs; E. Terry, for defendant.

Suit for Divorce.

WHAT IS COMPETENT EVIDENCE.

Josephine B. Kinney vs. Geo. W. Kinney.—This was a suit for divorce on the ground of bigamy on the part of the husband. The plaintiff is his second wife, and she alleges that at the time of her marriage the defendant's first wife was living, and the former marriage in full force. The case was sent to a Referee, to take proofs, and allegations of the relatives of the first wife were testified to in regard to the fact of the first marriage, and certain declarations of the husband were also given in evidence. The Referee reported in favor of annulling the second marriage, and motion was made before Justice Clerke, at the special term of the Supreme Court, to confirm the Report.

His Honor has now rendered his decision, denying the motion, for the reasons stated in the following opinion:

Clerke, J.—The proof of the alleged first marriage is not, I think, sufficient to authorize a judgment declaring the other marriage null and void. It consists of what the relatives of the wife of the alleged first marriage said, and what the defendant admitted on a certain occasion; instead of producing the relatives before the Referee and taking their testimony in some other way, a third party testified to what they said. This is clearly inadmissible. And I am of opinion that the admission of the defendant, under such circumstances, is not sufficient for the purpose in view. If such admissions were received, collusion could be easily practiced, and the policy of the law with regard to divorce circumvented. The report must be sent back.

Action for Assault and Battery.

Daniel R. Bariyte vs. James Hughes.—This action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for an alleged assault, claimed to have been made on the 7th of August, 1858, in Eleventh-avenue. The plaintiff claims that he has sustained great injuries in consequence of the assault, and that he was for a long time disabled from its effects.

The defendant says he was first assaulted and that he only acted in self-defence. It appeared that the parties to this suit were parties to a former civil action, and that in consequence of the result thereof were not very good friends thereafter; that they met on Eleventh-avenue, and, as the defendant testified, the plaintiff called him hard names and shook him by the collar; that a mutual assault followed, and the plaintiff was second best. The case is before Justice Sutherland at the Circuit, and is still on.

H. C. Place for plaintiff; Dewey & Savage, for defendant.

The House of Refuge—Powers of its Officers.

The People ex rel. Thomas Tobens vs. The Governors of the House of Refuge.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the officers of the House of Refuge to produce the body of the petitioner's son, who was sent to the House of Refuge as a vagrant, in 1857. The proceedings on the issuing of the writ were reported in the Times some time since. The Governors of the institution now made return to the writ, and set forth that the boy had been apprenticed to a farmer in Illinois, where he was much better off than he ever would be here.

After a full hearing, the Court held that the statute [illegible] ... discharged the writ.

[illegible] for petitioner; Crane & Fowler for respondents.

The Sharp Judgment.

Jacob Sharp vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is an application by the Comptroller, as will be remembered, to set aside the judgment in this case, as void, it having been, as alleged, obtained by collusion and fraud. The matter now came up before Justice Clerke, at Chambers, but was finally put over until to-day.

W. C. Noyes for motion; Mr. Fullerton and Moses Ely for the City.

Verdict.

Thomas Brennan vs. Ellsworth P. McAldy et al.—This was an action for damages for malicious prosecution, the particulars of which were published in the Times of Tuesday. The trial was before Justice Pierrepont, in the Superior Court, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for *six cents*. Notice will be made by Mr. Dyett, plaintiff's counsel, to set the verdict aside.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Davies, J.—*Halsted vs. Gordon.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, declaring the assignment void, &c.

Taylor vs. Sharp & Gayler.—Decided that the complaint is properly filed; that the plaintiff bring into Court and deposit with the Clerk the notes mentioned in the complaint; and that defendants interplead and settle the matter between themselves. Plaintiff, for reasons stated in opinion, will not be entitled to costs.

Roberts vs. Dunn.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Cremer vs. Bowers.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs.

Will of D. Donnelly.—Decided that proofs are adequate to establish the will proposed, and judgment must be entered accordingly.

Jones vs. Sheppard.—Order settled.

Bleecker vs. Whittemore.—Judgment for plaintiff for $800 and interest from May 4, 1858, same to be paid out of separate estate of Mrs. Whittemore.

Dubois vs. Machado.—Adjudged that assignment is fraudulent and void, appointing a Receiver, and directing defendants to deliver over all the assignment estate to him, and to account under oath, &c. Question of costs reserved until the coming in of the report of Referee on such accounting.

Williams vs. Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.—Suit to determine order in priority of payment of various claimants.

The claimants to the fund are entitled to be paid in the order of their respective judgments, and when such judgments have been obtained upon attachments the date of the issuing and service of the attachment, is to be deemed the date of the judgment for the purpose of determining such priority, &c.

McCready vs. Farmers' and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.—Same judgment as above.

Braisted vs. Wood.—Judgment for plaintiff for foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises, and ordering a Referee to compute amount due.

Hydeville Marble Company vs. Redfield et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring the sale void, and restraining the defendants from claiming anything under it, or interfering with the property sold.

CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*The Matter of Widening Reade-street.*—Report of Referee confirmed.

Kopke vs. Kopke.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Brewster vs. Freeman.—Motion denied without costs.

Sutherland, J.—*Ryerson vs. Goldbraith.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHAMBERS.

Slosson, J.—*Dayton vs. Bovet.*—Case settled.

Venes vs. Spier.—Witnesses who come from a distance at the request of parties without subpoena, are entitled to the allowance for traveling expenses and to the per diem allowance provided by statute; but the per diem allowance is to be restricted to the days during which the case is actually on the day calendar, and the Court sitting for trials, is actually in session, and the witnesses are in attendance. If they attend on the like request in two causes they are entitled to the full allowance in each case, though the parties may be the same. (19 Wend., 82; 12 How., 446, 4; San., 719; 16 How., 306; 2 R. S., 5th Ed., 922, Sec. 24.)

Referred back to Clerk for retaxation. See decision with papers in the hands of the General Term Clerk, (papers now sent to the Clerk's office of Court.)

Pierrepont, J.—*Martin vs. Merrills.*—The injunction in this case must be dismissed with costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Calendar—Thursday, Dec. 8.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 8, 69, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 67.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 7, 21, 3, 10, 39, 54 to 65, 67, 68, 69.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. same as yesterday, with the addition of Nos. 1923, 1723, 2091. *Part II.*—Nos. 6052, 2428, 760, 2152, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 463, 663, 607, 715, 631, 265, 273, 711, 713, 714, 701, 1. *Part II.*—Nos. 448, 406, 566, 452, 368, 369, 446, 580, 492, 594, 114, 486.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1070, 697, 1365, 1182, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1577 to 1580, 1582 to 1585. *Part II.*—Nos. 162, 1491, 1492, 109, 191, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210.

A Family Broil.

Alienating the Affections of a Wife.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Dec. 5, says: "In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Judge Hoar, trial was commenced in the case of William A. Cochrane *vs.* George L. Perry. The action is brought by the plaintiff, charging the defendant with seducing and alienating the affections of his wife, Frances E. Cochrane, and damages are claimed in the sum of $40,000. The defendant denies having committed any crime with the woman, and answers that the husband, previous to April last, had accused his wife of the commission of crime with various persons; that the husband, by ill treatment, had alienated her affections, &c.

Mr. Hutchins, in his opening remarks, gave a brief history of the case. The plaintiff, a merchant of this city, was married, in 1853, to Frances E. Fowle, daughter of Charles Fowle, then of this city, but now of West Roxbury. He kept house in Shawmut-avenue several years, but his business improving, he moved to East Brookline-street, upon the south side of Franklin-square.

On the day in question, he agreed to take his wife to West Roxbury, to see her sick mother, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but hearing that her mother was worse he went home at an earlier hour, and found the parlor locked. The defendant was found in this parlor, under such circumstances, that Mr. Cochrane caught hold of his collar, when the defendant drew a pistol and soon after, without further molestation, left the house. Mr. Cochrane took his wife home to her mother that night. The next day she removed her things from the house, and has not been there since. Mr. Cochrane broke up housekeeping. He had but three courses left to pursue: to be quiet, and thus leave it to be inferred that he had wronged his wife: to shoot the seducer, as they do in other climates; or to bring this suit.

The case will probably last for several days.

In November, 1850, Mr. Erastus Sallsbury, of Liverpool, Ohio, was married to Miss Helen Pritchard. About a year afterwards he took his departure to California, where he toiled in the mines until a few months ago. The correspondence between him and his wife was in some way interrupted, but rumors reached her that he had proved unfaithful, and she therefore procured a divorce. This step was taken after her husband had been absent eight years, but Mrs. Sallsbury had been Miss Pritchard again but a few months when her former husband returned. Overwhelmed with surprise at finding himself a bachelor, he took immediate steps to reinstate himself in his former position. The charge against him he proved to be untrue, and, after a courtship in due form, the couple were again married on the 24th ult.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, 1859.

The receipts of live Cattle this week have fallen rather below those of any week since July 6, when there were 3,096. This week, the total receipts, 3,799, differ but little from the weekly average last year (3,676). Referring to our notes last year, we find that for the corresponding week there was also a small number brought in, viz.: 2,974. Still there was about as many offered to-day as the market could bear; 500 head more would have knocked prices down considerably. The warm, damp, foggy weather that has prevailed for a number of days past, has materially affected the butchers; they seemed to care little about making fresh purchases to-day. A cold, dry day would probably have carried the market up half a cent per pound. A general expectation that there would be small receipts from the West, owing to the continuation of the pasturage, and the reports of an active Eastern demand at Albany, induced many New-York farmers, near at hand, to send in their stock pretty freely, and more than one-third of those in market to-day came from this State....Milch cows have arrived less freely—only 129 for the week, but this is quite as many as the market requires. The demand may, perhaps, enliven up a little after New Years, when milkmen will send fresh animals to take the place of those turned out until the calving season, or sent to the butchers. If the beef market continues fair, a considerable number of distillery-fed cows will also be turned out for beef, leaving a vacancy for fresh cows. Until there is some such extra demand, there is little to encourage farmers to send cows to this market....Veal calves have arrived more sparingly, but the demand is quite light—hardly enough to sustain former prices....Sheep and lambs are less abundant, with a fair demand. Prices are firmer, perhaps a trifle in advance of last week....Swine have come in pretty freely, but the market would have been scarcely supplied had the weather not been unfavorable. As it is, there are a few lots unsold to-day, but considerable firmness at last week's rates....The following figures, carefully copied from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,799	129	462	10,612	16,873
Previous week	4,314	145	685	14,430	14,406
Same w'k last year	2,974	215	434	9,115	19,012

Weekly average of beeves for 1857 3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 31,875. Total number received the previous week, [illegible]. This is a decrease of [illegible], mostly of sheep.

Of the 3,799 fresh bullocks received during the week 2,854 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; [illegible] were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; [illegible] were yarded at Browning's; and 16 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 61 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street....Of the 2,854 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, [illegible] head came from Ohio, 1,137 from New-York, 268 from Indiana, 142 from Illinois, 110 from Pennsylvania, 12 from Canada, 171 from Kentucky, 76 from Michigan, 9 from Virginia, 4 from Iowa, 12 from Connecticut, and 8 from New-Jersey, and 16 from Texas....The 3,627 cattle at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 1,[illegible]; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,213; by river barges, [illegible]; by Harlem Railroad, 36; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 38; and on foot 77.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The exciting Municipal Election, yesterday, kept many butchers from the yards; still the report of a short supply called out most of those whose standing contracts with hotels, etc., require a constant supply of good beef, and pretty free sales, amounting to nearly half the cattle on hand, were made at prices a little better than the average last week. Several car loads due yesterday, did not arrive until to-day, owing to a smash-up on the Hudson River Railroad, by which a considerable number were killed or maimed. A part of those uninjured came in this afternoon, and helped to eke out the supply. This morning the yards looked quite thin, as there were only 2,744 at Forty-fourth-street this week, all told, including 80 State cattle left over last week. The buyers were, however, quite indifferent as to purchasing, the drizzling rain and the murky weather rendering it hazardous to keep a stock of meat on hand. The sales were slow, at prices a trifle better than last week. The yards were cleared out towards evening. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c.@10½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@10c.	7c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 8¼c.

The sales of yesterday were from $3@$5 ⅌ head better than to-day. Most of the best cattle were taken yesterday, and partly owing to good quality, and partly on account of a real advance, although slight, more cattle brought the highest figures this week than last week....The Cattle trade was quite brisk at Albany on Monday last, some 800 to 900 head going East, and several lots changing hands for this market. Those who bought at Albany and retailed their animals here, to-day, found hard work to make a commission out of them.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

Gurney & Messereau sold 139 cattle at Bergen, and 46 head here. They brought 6¾c.@10c., and were from common to good qualities.

Mead & Holcomb sold 55, mostly State cattle, for themselves and others, generally fair animals, at 8¾c.@10c.

White & Son sold 16 Ohio cattle for George Wells; cows, &c., say 3 cwt. to 10 cwt., at 6c.@8c., and 22 Dutchess Co., cattle, on their own account, rated 7½cwt.@10cwt., at an average of 10c. These were among the best lots on sale.

W. Florence, for F. A. Yocum, 40 good Ohio steers of 7 cwt., uneven weight, but fine flesh, at 8c.@10c., or from $50 to $80 each.

Mr. Yocum also had five car-loads detained by a break-down upon the Hudson River Road, but 35 head came in about noon to-day. They were only medium Ohio cattle which W. P. McIntyre sold at 7c.@9c. As quite a number of cattle were killed at the smash-up, Mr. Yocum thinks some of his drove were among them.

E. H. Shepard sold 17 head of nice steers from Livingston County for J. Behole, fed by himself; 15 of them were taken by Nesbaum & Straus at $55 each—nice 2 and 3-year old steers at 6 cwt. One pair of fine oxen brought $200 or 10c. The lot averaged about 9c.

W. Sherman sold 28 Dutchess County cattle at 7c.@10c. Cows and steers of medium to good quality.

C. G. Teed, for E. W. Gwynee, 48 rather nice Ohio steers of 7¼ cwt. at 9c.@10c. Sold yesterday.

S. Ulery, for Rupin & Co., 63 Ohio steers of pretty good flesh. Rated 8 cwt., strong, and sold at 8c.@10c.—few at the former price.

D. G. Culver sold 30 head of prime Ohio steers on his own account at 10c. Rated 9 cwt. Tops 10½c. Also 25 Dutchess County cattle of 8½ cwt., at 9c.@10¼c. W. Lalor took one pair at $240, estimated 10½c.

M. Dalton bought 58 State, and 18 Ohio steers at Albany, and retailed them here yesterday and to-day. Mostly good quality, weighing 6½ cwt., and went at 8c@9¼c.

Ayrault & Brother had a choice lot of 54 Kentucky and Ohio steers, bought in Albany. They would dress about 8¾ cwt., and retailed here, to-day, at an average of 10c. They were scarcely second to any lot in market. C. Gwyer bought 4 of them at $97 each. W. Briggs took 4 others at $95. Another was taken at $110. Nineteen others averaged $88 each.

Ayrault had, in addition, 19 light, thin State cattle by Green at 7c.@7½c. And 19 Genesee Valley steers of good fair quality, selling by J. Ayrault at 9c.@10c.

P. Eagen sold 33 State cattle, of thinnish flesh, at an average of $33 each. Rated 5½ cwt.

T. Bloomer sold 43 Westchester cattle, good oxen, steers and cows, at 7½c.@10c.

MILCH COWS.

The continued warm weather, by keeping up the supply of milk, unfavorably affects those having fresh cows to sell. Excepting for prime milkers, the market is very dull, with a large number of arrivals unsold at the sales' stables. For first-class, well-built cows $50@$60 is a fair price, but far more sell at $35@$45 each, and others still at $20@$30. There is very little demand for this latter class.

VEAL CALVES.

As is usually the case at this season, the receipts show quite a falling off in numbers as compared with the Summer months. The demand is not active, however, and it is only possible to sell what is brought in. Very few calves command over 6½c., while the majority of fair animals sell at 5c.@6c., and little calves, not fit to eat, go off at $1 25@$2 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts of live sheep, for the past week, number 10,612 head, or near 4,000 less than last week. The demand is fair, and sales are tolerably brisk, at slightly advanced rates. An average lot of sheep will command $3 25@$3 50 each, while some very fine lots sold, to-day, at $8@$10 each, or 4½c.@5c. ⅌ lb., live weight.

Browning reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market for the past week, viz: From New-York, 2,844, brought in, 223 by R. Smith; 152, L. Bain; 95, Smith & Bamber; 20, Mr. Collins; 89, D. Tripp; 223, L. Miller; 136, J. J. Plattner; 520, D. O. Dell; 69, J. R. Brown; 99, C. Snooks; 150, O. Stewart; 363, A. M. Greenley; 90, D. Poncher; 66, E. Howe; 163, F. Lawton; 193, C. Mead; 172, R. Andrews. From New-Jersey, 914, brought in, 148 by R. Bellis; 19, W. Lalor; 63, A. Robbins; 670, Bellis & Kent; 14, G. B. Holcomb.

Among the Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's during the past week are 878 head, sold by R. H. Hume for $3,104 12, as follows:

52 head	$196 62	108 head	$460
66 head	224 50	71 head	295
181 head	609 25	66 head	231
150 head	394 25	92 head	368
90 head	332 50		

Jas. McCarty sold 366 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 50 each.

Thos. C. Larkin reports:

190 sheep & lambs	$540 00	67 sheep & lambs	$310 00
52 sheep & lambs	367 10	144 sheep & lambs	496 38
4 sheep & lambs	20 00	22 sheep & lambs	86 51
2 sheep & lambs	22 00	65 sheep & lambs	225 00
3 sheep & lambs	24 00	20 sheep & lambs	67 50
10 sheep & lambs	76 00	47 sheep & lambs	185 00
162 sheep & lambs	618 92		
Totals	808		$3,038 41

Some of the above were very fine, especially the two which brought $11 each.

O'Brien & McGraw give the following as the receipts at their sixth-street market during the past week: From New-York, 260 by Reed & White; 134, Reed & Bowdich; 100, D. Cushman; 56, G. S. Bedell; 366, H. N. Wright; 55, Capt. C. Shoefelt; 77, D. Miller; 46, J. C. VanAllen; 151, E. Hunt; 63, H. Finkle; 46, C. Plump. From Ohio 212, by J. Carlier, making a total of 1,564.

The following sales are reported:

54 sheep & lambs	$451 00	46 sheep & lambs	$150 50
134 sheep & lambs	794 00	135 sheep & lambs	422 54
178 sheep & lambs	890 00	63 sheep & lambs	176 00
80 sheep & lambs	1,064 37	48 sheep & lambs	148 00
190 sheep & lambs	571 25	212 sheep & lambs	673 00
55 sheep & lambs	170 63	77 sheep & lambs	250 00
Totals	1,331		$5,866 34

Included in the above are two lots by Reed & Burdick, from Otsego County, N. Y. The first were large, heavy sheep, and sold at an average of $[illegible] each. The others were sheep and lambs, and brought $6 ⅌ head.

SWINE.

The demand continues good, fully equal to the supply now coming in. The receipts number 16,873 for the past week, which is over 2,000 less than last week. Prices are unchanged. At the Western yards 6,441 were received, and 10,432 at the Hudson River Yards. Allerton quotes 5¼c.@5¾c. for prime corn hogs, and 5¼c.@5½c. for light corn and still-fed hogs. Hughes & French report sales of 7,468, with a few thousand left unsold last evening, but probably taken to-day. G. W. Dorman, commission broker of West Washington Market, reports as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¼@5¾	7 @7½
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5⅝@5¾	7 @7¼
Common Corn Hogs	5 @5¼	6¾@7
Distillery, heavy, Hogs	5 @5½	6½@6¾

Arrivals fair; demand good; market steady.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 7, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.

BUTTER.

What with the election and the very bad rainy weather of the past few days, we have had a dull week. The receipts continue heavy. Fine Dairies of Butter are not plenty, and more readily command 22c., while anything extra choice would do still better. Fine Fall made Tubs are selling, in lots, at 22c.@23c. The weather has been very bad for Roll Butter, selling slowly at 13c.@16c. We quote:

Orange County, ⅌ lb	25	@	26
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ⅌ lb	22	@	23
Fair half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	16	@	18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ⅌ lb	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	18	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ⅌ lb	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ⅌ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ⅌ lb	15	@	18
Illinois and Wisconsin, ⅌ lb	13	@	16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ⅌ lb	14	@	16
Roll Butter, State, ⅌ lb	14	@	17

CHEESE.

Is without special movement. Fine dairies are held at 11c. to 11½c. Inferior qualities are lower. We quote:

Fine State, ⅌ lb	11	@	11¾
Fair State, ⅌ lb	9	@	10½
Fine Ohio, ⅌ lb	9	@	10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ⅌ lb	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Pineapple, ⅌ lb	13	@	16

EGGS.

Are without material change. The market is steady both for lime and fresh Eggs. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ⅌ doz	19½	@	20½
Lime Eggs, ⅌ doz	16	@	17

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are quiet at anything over 7c. The activity imparted by a few German orders has subsided. Dried Peaches are in good request at 15c. to 17c. for bright, small cut Georgias and Virginias, and 10c. to 12c. for dark colored. Unpeeled Peaches command 7c. to 7½c. readily. Other Dried Fruits are scarce and wanted at our quotations. The transactions in Green Apples have been mainly in scattering lots, lying about on the docks, at 18s. to 19s. for Green Fruit, and 20s. for Red. For the week we have had warm weather, and rain for four days, which has caused considerable uneasiness to those having fruit in store, and some lots effected by the rot have been sold at low figures. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ⅌ lb	7	@	7½
Dried Apples, New Southern, ⅌ lb	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ⅌ lb	10	@	17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@	7½
Dried Blackberries, ⅌ lb	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ⅌ lb	25	@	—
Dried Plums, ⅌ lb	25	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ⅌ lb	22	@	23
Apples, Greenings, ⅌ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ⅌ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl	15 00	@	17 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	7 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

The receipts of Beans are small, and prime qualities sell readily. Canada Peas are plenty, and a shade easier. We quote:

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ⅌ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 30
Medium, new, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 25
Kidney, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@	1 62
Red, ⅌ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ⅌ bushel	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ⅌ bushel	1 25	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 50

SEEDS

Clover is in request at 8¼c.@8¾c. for prime parcels. Timothy scarce, and salable at $2 50@$2 75. Flax Seed is in ready sale at $1 50 to $1 55. We quote:

Clover, ⅌ lb	$0 08	@	$0 08½
Timothy, ⅌ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@	1 55

NUTS.

Hickory Nuts are saleable at 8s.@10s. Chestnuts are out of market, and we drop quotations.

Hickory Nuts, extra, ⅌ bushel	—	@	$1 25
Hickory Nuts, fair, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 00

HONEY.

We quote:

Clover, in Boxes, ⅌ lb	16	@	18
Buckwheat, ⅌ lb	14	@	15
Strained, ⅌ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

With receipts above the average, and several days of soft, wet weather, prices are lower. We notice considerable improvement in the quality of Poultry this Winter, and with cold weather and a fair amount coming forward, shippers have done a very satisfactory business. Game fairly covers the demand. Venison is in small supply and finds a ready sale.

Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ⅌ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ lb	8	@	11
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ lb	10	@	13
Geese, fat, ⅌ lb	8	@	10
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	31	@	38
Squabs, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@	2 75
Wild Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	—	@	50
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ⅌ pair	37	@	50
Wood Ducks, ⅌ pair	—	@	50
Quail, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Red-Head Ducks, ⅌ pair	—	@	75
Partridges, ⅌ pair	50	@	60
English Snipe, ⅌ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, ⅌ lb	8	@	11
Bear Meat, ⅌ lb	—	@	12
Wild Geese, each	50	@	75

VEGETABLES.

The stock of Potatoes offering is large and mostly of poor quality. There is some twelve cargoes of Nova Scotias in, selling at 40c.@45c. ⅌ bushel. It is thought when the poor and frozen stuff is worked off that good brands will advance.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ⅌ bushel	40	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dykeman, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Junes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey Whites, ⅌ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Buck Eyes, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, White, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	1 87½
Turnips, white, ⅌ bbl	75	@	87
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ⅌ bbl	—	@	88
Beets, ⅌ bbl	—	@	1 00
Carrots, ⅌ bbl	—	@	1 00
Parsnips, ⅌ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Marrow Squash, ⅌ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ⅌ 100	—	@	9 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last h ve been 59 bbls. Ashes, 13,809 bbls. Flour, 2,845 bushels Wheat, 1,108 bush. Corn, 600 bushels Malt, 9,730 bush. Oats, 1,942 pkgs. Provisions and 61 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 18 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, and sales have been confined to small lots, including Rio at 12c.; Maracaibo at 12½c.; and Laguayra at 13½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady. Sales, 750 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11	11⅛	11⅛	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12½

The following is a statement, prepared by Messrs. Neill, Bros. & Co., of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts: Past week.	Receipts: Since Sep. 1.	Exports for Past Week: To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F.P.
1859-60	158,000	1,401,000	78,000	9,000	13,000
1858-9	132,000	1,233,000	56,000	24,000	14,000
1857-8	104,000	614,000	22,000	8,000	5,000
1856-7	108,000	947,000	34,000	18,000	3,000
1855-6	124,000	984,000	45,000	18,000	13,000
1854-5	85,000	620,000	47,000	7,000	4,000

	Exports since Sept. 1: To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	513,000	119,000	63,000	695,000	698,000
1858-9	318,000	159,000	65,000	542,000	604,000
1857-8	223,000	56,000	38,000	317,000	328,000
1856-7	172,000	89,000	43,000	304,000	510,000
1855-6	327,000	114,000	76,000	517,000	432,000
1854-5	223,000	68,000	34,000	325,000	330,000

FIRE CRACKERS—Large sales, to arrive, have been made, at $1 60 for Canton, 40 packs, ⅌ box.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, at from $3 62½@$4 56¼, ⅌ cwt. Pickled Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Herring have been lightly dealt in, at about former rates. Smoked Herring have been in demand, chiefly at 18c.@20c. for No. 1, and 28c.@30c. for Scaled, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been brisk for State brands, which have been sought after by shippers and speculators. Supplies have been ample, and prices have not varied much. The inquiry for other kinds has been moderate, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 26,300 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@	5 15
Extra State	5 20	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@	7 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls. in lots, at $[illegible] for poor to [illegible] Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $[illegible] for fancy to choice extra brands [illegible] is salable and steady. [illegible] Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, partly for shipment, but the firmness of holders checks business. Sales have been reported of 16,600 bush., including prime white Michigan at $1 50; Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and poor red Southern at $1 25, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in demand, yet is unsettled. Sales 7,500 bushels, at 82c.@87c. for inferior to good new yellow Jersey and Southern; 93c.@95c. for old do. and do.; 82c.@88c. for new white Southern, and 88c. for old white Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 88½@89c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 19,500 bushels, including Canada West, at 85c.@88c.; Canada East, at 72½c.@75c.; and State at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are less active, including Canada at 43c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern at 40c.@42c. ⅌ bush.

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been sparingly purchased at former quotations.

HOPS—Sales have been small, including New at 12c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been in limited request at previous figures.

LEAD—Has been neglected; prices have not varied materially.

LEATHER—Sole has been in very moderate request at about former quotations.

LIME—Rockland 80c. for common, and $1 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day have been unimportant. Prices exhibit no noticeable alteration.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day at unchanged quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 55c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions have been very lightly dealt in at unaltered figures. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 475 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 37; and 1,330 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 48½c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sp. bbls.	Wh. bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 5, 1859	88,017	203,457	1,858,000
Same time last year	79,912	183,704	1,492,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is quoted at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess, and $11 56¼@$11 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,300 bbls. Cutmeats are quiet, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Bacon has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 150 boxes at 9c. for City long-ribbed and Western short-ribbed, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair request at steady rates; sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 87@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is depressed at from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy Seeds are in demand, and are steady. Calcutta Linseed has been actively inquired for, at $1 52½@$1 57½, in store and to arrive, ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand has been limited, to day, and small sales only have been effected,—including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 15,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TIN—Has been in limited request, to-day, at old figures.

WHALEBONE—Has been sparingly purchased, at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., at 27½c.@[illegible]c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 900 bales Cotton, at 3-16@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 7,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 16,000 bush. Wheat, at 8¼d.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 30s.; 50 tuns Oil, at 25s.; 160 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 9d.; 25 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.; 65 tuns Oil, at 30s.; 250 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d., and 50 tcs. Lard, at 6s. 6d. For Glasgow, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 9d.; 100 bags Seed, at 25s.; also, by steamer, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d.; 8,000 bush. Peas, in bags, at 12d.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 8s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Loch Lomond*, 649 tons, from Nassau, N. P., to Havre, with a cargo wrecked Cotton, at 1¼c.; ship *Abby Brown*, 587 tons, from Charleston to Nantes, Cotton, 1c.; ship *Judah Touro*, 716 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, 13-32d., or if to Havre, 13-16c.; two Bremen ships, from Savannah to Bremen, ⅝c.@15-16c.; a Bremen bark, at Philadelphia, from Norfolk to Jamaica, thence to Bremen, £750, or, if to London, £800; Br. bark *Rechabite*, 327 tons, from City Point to Genoa, Tobacco, 42s. 6d.; Br. brig *R. B. Minturn*, 235 tons, to Gibraltar, Rum, 3c., Flour, 65c., and Measurement Goods, 25c. ⅌ foot; a bark and two schooners, 250 to 300 tons, from Minatitlan to Bremen [and] Hamburg, Mahogany, £3; brig *Mungo Park*, 308 tons, (chartered in Boston,) hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a brig to a Windward Island, 65c., and back from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, for orders, Guano, $4; a schooner, 293 tons, to Havana, $2,500; a brig, 249 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,900; a schooner, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Trinidad, P. S., Lumber, $11; one, 176 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a Br. brig, 130 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 15c., cargo out free; bark *Young Greek*, 460 tons, to Valparaiso, bark *Mary Frances*, 273 tons, to Trieste; brig *State of Maine*, 339 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a schooner, 236 tons, to Curacoa and back; ship *Southern Chief*, 1,144 tons, on terms not transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Jews Hospital in New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, as Class No. 2, to serve for four years from the 10th day of January next in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, L. M. Morrison and Joseph Fatman, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY FOR the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 7 and 8, at the Graham Institution, corner of Dekalb and Washington avs. The friends of the charity and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend. By order, A. R. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Sec'y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7 o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building. Subject: *Aerial Navigation* and *Head Covering*. Admission Free. HENRY MEIGS, Sec'y.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS will hold their Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Managers, at the Asylum on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, NEAR 3 O'CLOCK, IN GOING from No. 76 Cortlandt-st. to the Hanover Bank, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, in bills on several banks, including two fifty dollar bills; also, at the same time, a check on the Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same at the above number.

LOST—AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, OR IN going from there to the corner of [illegible] and back, a small PACKAGE marked W. A. S. Van Duzer, containing two diamond studs. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the St. Nicholas. W. A. S. VAN DUZER.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN and Cliff sts., on the night of [illegible] inst., [illegible] BLOCK TIN. Any information to its recovery or implication of the parties will be suitably rewarded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] THIS DAY.

[illegible]

One elegant [illegible], tinted paper, [illegible]

The recent death of [illegible] ...

From the Foreign Quarterly Review. "The great charm of these letters [illegible] like real private letters, [illegible] and authors are so domestic [illegible] lic banquet. [illegible] world."

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D., Late Head-Master of Rugby School, and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. BY ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. Third American from the last London Edition. In two vols., 12mo. Price, $2.

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From Knight's Cyclopaedia of Biography. "His correspondence is the best record of his life, and affords the most vivid representation of his character. It presents us with the progressive development of his mind and views till the one reaches the vigor and the other the comprehensiveness for which at length they became distinguished."

The accuracy and excellent judgment exhibited in the arrangement of the Correspondence and construction of the narrative, long ago established Mr. Stanley's reputation as a worthy biographer of the noble Master of Rugby; the rapid sale of the former large editions of the work, and the constant demand for it, while out of print, attest the interest which is felt in the details of the life and labors of Dr. Arnold. The Publishers, therefore, issue this new and carefully revised edition, in the hope that it will meet with favor from the general public, and especially from all who are interested in the cause of education.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1859.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Box and Cox [illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Duke of Devizes.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, [illegible] P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our European intelligence is extended to the 24th ult. by the arrival of the *Edinburgh* and the *Queen Queen* at this port. The general news is of secondary moment. The Emperor of the French has, through the *Moniteur*, expressed his concurrence with the choice of Chevalier Buoncompagni to the Regency of the Duchies, pronouncing it a necessary provisional measure. The ratification of the treaties of Zurich having been exchanged, it was understood that the letters summoning the General Congress would forthwith issue from Paris, and that those of Austria had already been submitted to the French Foreign Office. The attitude of England was still undefined. It is again represented that Russia and Prussia will only accept seats on condition that England share in the deliberations. Affairs in Italy have manifested no significant change. Gen. Garibaldi has, it seems, not only withdrawn from the command of the Central Army, but has actually retired to private life. In a manifesto just issued, addressed to the Italian people, he laments that the golden opportunity for Italian independence, secured by the war, has been lost; but anticipating for the national cause a more fortunate day, he exhorts his countrymen to amass the means and material of war in readiness for the emergency. The apprehensions of John Bull, in regard to France, are quieted by the rumor of instructions sent to the French Press, requiring them to moderate their *Anglophobia. The London Times* sounds a peace note; and although the Paris correspondent of the *Herald* denies that any such instructions as those referred to had been issued, the fever of excitement in England was rapidly cooling. The *Times* had taken occasion to explain the nature of the occupation of Perim, showing it to be less a military than a commercial measure.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, as little encouraged the hope of an early organization, and commencement of business, as they did the day before. The Senate still fillibustered on the Harper's Ferry and Liberty Arsenal questions, with a slight dash at Helper's "Crisis." The principal speakers for the South were, Senators Mallory, Brown, Iverson, Clingman, Chesnut and Green. To encounter them came, from the North, Senators Simmons, Chandler, Hale and King; all of the latter sustaining the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, and engaging to pass the Mason resolution with that addition. The discussion, without eliciting any striking truths or decisive expression of sentiment, occupied the day. The House also addicted itself for the greater part of the day to the business of agitation, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, opening the fight by raising a question of privilege in reference to statements made by a correspondent of a New-York paper. In that connection, Mr. Kellogg stated that Mr. Douglas had been chosen Senator, in the recent Illinois canvass, in consequence of a back-parlor bargain with the Black Republicans, a treaty with the stipulations of which Mr. Kellogg declared himself familiar. The discussion following this disclosure was violent. In the course of it Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, took occasion to glorify the patriotic Administration of Mr. Fillmore; and Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, to express his conviction that on the subject of Slavery the Northern supporters of Douglas are no whit sounder than the Republicans. The discussion at once assumed a personal character, Mr. Pryor denouncing Mr. Nelson for disloyalty to the South, because that gentleman was unable to regard the election of a Republican President as sufficient motive for secession; and Mr. Nelson, uttering union sentiments, which elicited the irrepressible applause of the audience. A ballot upon the Speakership was subsequently obtained, there being 231 members present, and 116 being necessary for a choice. The result was Sherman 107, Bocock 88, Gilmer 22, scattering 14.

To an inquiry from a Virginia Postmaster relative to his right to stop incendiary matters at the present crisis, the Postmaster-General replied that the people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but if they are brought there in the mails, they may by appropriate legal proceedings have them destroyed; they have the same right to extinguish fire brands thus impiously hurled in the midst of their homes and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning fuse from a bombshell which is about to explode at his feet.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco advices to Nov. 14, with later intelligence from all parts of the North Pacific. The mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan appears to have been executed, so far as his credentials would warrant, and to have resulted in at least the momentary adjustment of the difficulty. All the troops, one company excepted, had been withdrawn from the disputed island. A personal interview of a satisfactory character had taken place between the American commander and Gov. Douglass, and the British naval officers on the station had extended courteous hospitality to the veteran. While awaiting further instructions, Gen. Scott has returned to San Francisco. The Democracy of Oregon were preparing for the election of delegates to Charleston. Throughout that State, and in Washington Territory, the excitement created by the discovery of the new gold diggings remained without abatement. At San Francisco business has slightly improved. There is no political intelligence from California. Later dates from the Sandwich Islands refer to the success of the Northern whaling fleet; and furnish the gratifying information that Mr. Neilson, who was recently wounded by the King in an access of passion, is rapidly recovering.

The Northern sympathy with the South in the present crisis is finding general expression. A conference of prominent citizens of New-York, [illegible] merchants, was held last evening at the La Farge House, to make arrangements for a general public meeting in which to express the sentiments of the inhabitants of this City relative to the recent attack of old Brown at Harper's Ferry. [illegible] were made and a Committee of Arrangements appointed. A similar meeting is summoned [illegible] for to-day. At Philadelphia a formidable demonstration of the same character was made last evening, at which thousands, notwithstanding the [illegible] weather, were present, and the speeches [illegible] in devotion to the Union, and reprobation of old Brown.

[illegible] on John Brown was delivered last [illegible] audience in the Cooper Institute [illegible] Henry Clay Pate, who, with his [illegible] surrounded and taken prisoner [illegible] what is known in the history of [illegible] the battle of Black Jack." [illegible] said a great many things favorable to [illegible] many derogatory to Brown, and [illegible] regard to Slavery and the Union. He was frequently applauded.

Such additional returns of the Charter Election as have been reported do not materially vary the tables we published yesterday. The plurality of Wood over Havemeyer will be increased rather than diminished, by the official canvass. Judge Bronson's plurality for Counsel to the Corporation is somewhat reduced by additional returns on the Republican ticket, but he still leads Tilden by 6,096, and beats Hull by 8,555. Mr. Lynch (Mozart Hall) is elected Governor of the Almshouse by a plurality of 1,204 over Pinckney (Republican;) but the latter will also take his seat in the Board,—the Charter providing that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes shall be appointed by the Mayor. The Common Council is largely Democratic in both branches; and in the Board of Councilmen, ten Mozart Hall candidates are joined in company with seven Union Democrats (Tammany and Mozart.) There is a probability of the election of six Republican Councilmen from the Seventh District, although the returns are not sufficiently full to determine this positively. In the Board of Aldermen, there is not one Republican. The returns for the School Commissioners have not been received in detail; but we have sufficient to know that of the twenty-one just elected, two-thirds are Democrats. The Board of Education will stand, Democrats 24, Republicans 19.

The annual estimate of the expenditures of the City Government for 1860, was submitted to the Board of Aldermen by the Comptroller, last evening. It was directed that 1,500 copies of it be printed. After some debate, the award of the contract for the removal of the night-soil from the City for five years, to Thomas A. Dunn, at $15,000 per annum, was confirmed. Considerable routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned. The Board of Councilmen received the monthly statement of the Corporation Attorney, showing that $131 94 was paid in November, in fines, for violations of Corporation ordinances. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children. The sum of $4,422 was granted to the Colored Orphan Asylum, to pay their assessment. The sum of $500 was voted to the Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen for acting in the Board of Health, $250 for the use of a horse and wagon for the Superintendent of Roads, $5,000 for "water pipes and laying" for the Croton Department, $250 to Mr. Oscanyan for interpreting for the Turkish Rear-Admiral. Reports were adopted in favor of purchasing a plot of ground for a fire alarm-bell for the First and Second District, and of paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in confirming the award of the night soil contract to Thos. A. Dunn. The Board passed the application of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, with a few minor modifications, and adjourned to this evening. At the meeting of the Board of Governors the weekly statement showed that there remained in the Institutions on December 1, 7,797, being an increase of 73 during the past week; 1,165 were discharged, 121 were sent to the Penitentiary, 28 died, and 4 were removed to States Prison. A present of a book was received from Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital was reminded to obey the rules of the Board against contracting bills outside for articles not in his requisition; and a Committee was empowered to make arrangements for a new piano at the Lunatic Asylum. The School officers of the 19th Ward sent a communication to the Board of Education, asking for an appropriation of $41,280 to build a new school-house in Seventy-ninth-street. It was referred. There was also a petition from the officers of the Seventh Ward, for $12,000 to purchase lots in Monroe-street for a new Primary School, which was referred. The Board decided that hereafter no money be paid for lectures in any of the Ward Schools, and also to adhere to the former estimates of expenses for 1860.

The Live Stock Markets have been less abundantly supplied the past week than during the two or three previous months. During the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter numbered, beef cattle, 3,799; veal calves, 462; sheep and lambs, 10,612; swine, 16,873; also of milch cows, 129; total, 31,875. Total last week, 33,930; being a decline of 485 beeves, 127 veals, 3,818 sheep, 16 cows, and an increase of 2,467 hogs. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle *sold a trifle better than last week, say 10c.@10½c.* ℔ ℔., estimated dressed weight, for a few of the best offered; medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.; poorest, 6c.@7c.; average of all sorts, 8½c.@8¾c. Cows in better demand at former low rates. Veals dull; prices unchanged. Sheep sold a trifle better than last week. Swine were in fair request, but not all sold; prices same as last week; corn-fed, 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ ℔. live weight.

A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, especially for State brands, which were freely purchased, in part, for export, at uniform rates. Light transactions were reported in Grain and Groceries, as also in Cotton, Hides, Leather, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Tallow and Tobacco. Provisions and Whisky were in demand. Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Hay and Seeds attracted more attention. Freights were more active, and extensive engagements of Flour were effected for Liverpool and Glasgow. There were 437 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Wise's Message.

After the War come the Chroniclers. Gov. Wise has accordingly written his history of the Harper's Ferry affair—in the form of a Message to the Virginia Legislature. We print it at length in another part of this morning's Times. It occupies a good deal more space than all the messages, addresses, orders of the day, and official reports of the Emperor Napoleon, during the whole course of the Italian War; and it will not be the fault of Gov. Wise if the events which it records shall appear less important on the page of history, than those which signalized the march of the French armies through the Plains of Lombardy. The Governor brings to his task all the resources of rhetoric, and makes the most out of the somewhat slender materials at his command.

He labored, to begin with, under the somewhat oppressive necessity of magnifying the facts of the case, in order to justify his own official acts. The immense military display which he has made is very widely regarded, South as well as North, as having been needless, foolish and injurious in its effects. The Virginians themselves feel its expense, and suspect that it has made them ridiculous. The Charleston *Mercury* and other Southern journals have spoken very plainly of its *folly*, and it has done more to check and repress the expression of conservative sentiment in the Northern States than any other cause. Naturally, therefore, Gov. Wise feels it necessary to vindicate his action by presenting, in the strongest possible light, the dangers which menaced the peace of Virginia, and the foes against whom these military forces were arrayed. He has done this with skill and vigor, and as much success as the case admits.

Our objection to the Message is its untruth. It belongs essentially to the literature of the imagination. It bases the gravest and most important views of public policy on what we believe to be utterly unfounded assumptions and misconceptions of fact. We do not allege that Gov. Wise was at all conscious that he was doing this. We think it altogether probable that he believes in the dangers which he paints. But self-deception on such a point is less criminal, but not a whit less mischievous than a willful misleading of the public mind. Gov. Wise approaches and discusses the subject, not like a dispassionate judge, but like a heated partisan; and he naturally does himself injustice and his constituents a serious injury.

The Governor draws a vivid and over-colored picture of the invasion itself. He writes on this point in a vein of exaggeration which is utterly out of place, and can serve no other purpose than to excite still further the public mind. But this is of small importance. He understands perfectly that the mere facts of the case, *however startling and dreadful skillful* over-coloring may make them, can never justify to the public the demonstrations by which they have been followed. He therefore speaks of Brown and his confederates as "the little band of desperadoes who were *sent ahead* to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration;" he alleges that "an *entire social and sectional sympathy* has incited their crimes, and now rises in rebellion and insurrection to the height of sustaining and justifying their enormity;"—he asserts that "the one idea of Abolition has seemed to madden *whole masses of one entire section* of the country;"—and he declares that Virginia must take up arms "unless the *numerical majority* will immediately and absolutely cease to disturb her peace, and to destroy the lives and property of her people." This assumption that the whole North,—or a very large proportion of its people,—incited the invasion, aided it, indorsed it, sympathized with its objects and are prepared to repeat it, runs through the whole Message, and gives to it all its force and importance.

Now *we deny*, as we have often done before, utterly and totally, *the truth of these assumptions*. They are the offspring of the imagination; they have no existence in actual, tangible fact. Gov. Wise has no warrant for saying that Brown and his associates were "*sent ahead*" by anybody,—that they had any reason to expect that they would be joined by recruits from the North, or that they had received either money, arms or aid of any kind, to any considerable extent, from anybody in the Northern States. On the contrary, it seems reasonably certain that Brown himself was the head and front of the whole affair,—that he conceived it, planned it, and entered upon its execution, relying almost exclusively on himself, the handful of his confederates and the slaves whom he had been induced to believe, would instantly rally to his standard in such numbers as to render all other aid superfluous. To be sure, half a dozen men in Northern States have been brought under suspicion by the letters and statements of Col. Forbes,—and they have confirmed these suspicions by flying from the country. It is quite probable that Fred. Douglas, and Dr. Howe and Gerritt Smith and Col. Forbes knew of Brown's design, and gave it countenance and possibly active aid. But beyond this little clique, Gov. Wise has no reason to connect the name of any Northern man with the movement;—and he cannot be so utterly demented as to regard *them* as in any sense, or to any extent, representatives of the people of the Northern States.

Gov. Wise owes it to common fairness to bear in mind that every one of Brown's companions had been his accomplice in Kansas;—that every rifle given to him, so far as they can be traced, was given for the Kansas war;—that the money contributed was for the same object;—that the pikes were paid for out of that money,—and that his whole military organization, so far as he had any, was originally intended for Kansas, and was transferred from that field to Virginia by Brown himself, without the complicity or knowledge of those who had aided in getting it up. We need not discuss the Kansas war;—its history and character are known. It may have been wrong for Northern men to send money and arms thither, for the purpose of carrying on the war. But that was a different thing from invading Virginia—and Gov. Wise cannot hold men accountable for the latter, because they were guilty of the former. The Brown crusade was merely a relic of the Kansas fight,—a transfer of men and *arms and money and motives from Kansas to Virginia*;—and, so far as appears, the only parties responsible for it are the men who *made it. There is no evidence whatever*,—nothing which would stand a moment's scrutiny in a Court of justice or at the bar of common sense, to sustain the assertion of Gov. Wise that these men were "*sent ahead* to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration."

Equally untrue and unjust is the Governor's assumption that this invasion is approved or indorsed by the people of the North. We have over and over again protested against this unfairness, when committed by Southern newspapers. We had a right to expect that Governor Wise would not repeat it. He should know better than to receive the clamors of a few Abolitionists as the voice of the whole North. If he has read the harangues which he cites, he knows that they come from the same old apostles of Abolitionism who have been preaching and clamoring for twenty years, and whose influence has steadily been growing less and less, until they have ceased to attract attention or excite any feeling beyond that of curiosity. There are not two pulpits in this City, nor twenty in all the Northern States, which have said one word in justification of Brown's act. Beyond the organs of Abolitionism, there are not half a dozen presses in the North, of the slightest influence, which have failed to condemn it. Political demagogues have tried to use it here, as they have in Virginia, to the advancement of their own ends,—but with not half as much success. The "sympathy" for Brown, of which Gov. Wise makes so much, was merely for his personal qualities, not in the least for his act,—and was fully shared by Gov. Wise himself. The reports of conspiracies for his rescue, so far as we have any evidence, were utterly unfounded.

In short, Gov. Wise utterly *misrepresents and falsifies* the sentiments and feelings of the North when he assumes, and assures the people of Virginia that it approves of Brown's invasion, and sympathizes with the spirit which prompted it. He will doubtless intensify the resentment which already prevails in that State against the North,—and thereby inflict serious injury upon his own community and upon the country at large. But we are confident that time will dissipate the delusion under which he labors, and prevent the most serious of the calamities which his official action is so well calculated to involve.

A Trifle Too Late.

It is pleasant to find errors acknowledged by those who make them, even when it is too late to apply a remedy. The *Tribune*, yesterday, affords a case in point. It has been all along urging on citizens to vote for Mr. Hull, the Republican nominee for Corporation Counsel, and protesting against the general impression that he was not a proper man for the place. Now, that he is defeated, it concedes the truth of this objection, and commends Judge Bronson as emphatically the right man in the right place. The *Tribune* knew just as much about Mr. Hull before the election as it does now; it did not see fit, however, to give the public the benefit of its knowledge, but urged all who confided in its counsel to give him their votes.

The *Tribune* will plead in defence of its course the fact that Mr. Hull had been fairly nominated by the Republican Party, and that it did not see fit to counsel opposition to any Republican nominee. Its *first* duty was to the party,—its second, to the public. The same principle constrained it to support Mr. Opdyke for Mayor, and to assure everybody, over and over again, with all the emphasis of absolute certainty, that his vote would be far ahead of Havemeyer's, and that it was only by adhering to him that Wood's defeat could be secured. The *party* was thus kept together,—the Democracy divided, Tammany Hall crippled, and the prospects of a row in the Democratic Presidential Convention considerably increased. These results have been secured at the expense of the City, but that is a matter of secondary importance. The good of the party is the first point:—that must be looked after, at all hazards: other interests can receive attention afterwards. The day after election will be time enough for *their* discussion.

We need not say that we dissent entirely from this view of the duty of a public journal, which aims to be anything more than the retained advocate of party interests. The first duty of every one who assumes the office of a public teacher is to the public. If party interests clash with that, he is bound to disregard them.

Who is Responsible?

The forty-seven thousand voters who opposed the election of Fernando Wood are now nearly unanimous in the belief that a great mistake was made in not uniting upon a candidate against him. Some of them, it is true, hold a different language, because they went into the canvass with other motives. They had no special personal liking for Mr. Wood, but they preferred his success to that of Mr. Havemeyer, because it would do more to divide and distract the Democratic Party. They had, therefore, no disposition from the start to unite against him, unless they could do so without giving any advantage to Tammany Hall. They would not positively object to electing their own party candidate, though even that would damage the enemy less than the election of Wood; but they were resolutely hostile to the success of the Tammany candidate.

But those who take this view and are actuated by such sentiments, comprise only the more active and unscrupulous among the leaders of the Republican Party. The great mass of Republicans as well as of other good citizens, who regard the welfare of the City more than the temporary gratification of party spirit, regret the failure of the Opposition to unite, and do not quite understand the reason for it. As usual, there is blame on both sides. We think Mr. Havemeyer ought to have made up his mind to accept the nomination when it was offered to him as an independent candidate, provided there was a reasonable chance of his receiving in that position the support of the great body of the anti-Wood Democrats. The Tammany Hall leaders were at fault in refusing to accept any candidate but one of their own party, nominated distinctly on that ground; and neither they nor Mr. Havemeyer had any right under these circumstances, to claim Republican votes, or to rely on any support but that of their own party. That they did thus rely on outside votes, proves that they attribute to their opponents a degree of disinterestedness and regard for the public good, to which they do not even lay claim themselves.

There is this thing, however, to be considered: it would have been difficult and probably impossible to command any large portion of the Tammany Hall vote for a Republican candidate—no matter what understanding might have been entered into. The mass of the voters of that party are not men who allow considerations of the public good to outweigh their party feelings, or even their regard for the party name. They would never have voted for a Republican. If there was to be an effective union at all—one that would amount to anything, and not scatter the Tammany Democracy utterly, it could only be upon a Democrat.

Knowing this to be so, the Republicans might very well have waived all considerations of etiquette and stifled all feelings of insulted pride and wounded dignity,—and again supported a Democratic candidate. It was not their duty, certainly, as Republicans, to do any such thing;—but as citizens they, in common with all others, were bound to do the best they could, under the circumstances of the case, to promote the public good. The grounds on which they were urged to vote for Mr. Opdyke, and the reasons given why they should not in any event vote for Mr. Havemeyer, were in our judgment utterly inconclusive. And the responsibility for the result rests mainly with those who, for purely party purposes, prevented their voting for the candidate who, as the event proves, had the greatest popular strength against Fernando Wood.

A Broken Reed.

The *Evening Post*, in anticipation of outrageous maladministration on the part of Fernando Wood, seeks to console itself and its readers by the reflection, that under the last Charter the Governor has power to remove the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel for cause. It is too much the fashion now-a-days, of people who neglect their political duties, to rely on the Courts and the Governor and the Legislature to save them from the consequences of their faults. People who don't vote, and let the rabble manage the Government, are apt to trust to the military as a last resource. When they allow a rascally Common Council to be elected, and the streets, as a consequence of their remissness, to go unswept and unwatered, they sigh for Louis Napoleon, or some despot like him, to set matters to rights. And so on through the long *rôle* of Municipal grievances. People detest the constant vigilance and self-denying effort which are needed to make a Democratic Government tolerable, and prefer to let abuses come to a head, and then fall back for relief on the Governor, or a Vigilance Committee, or martial law, or some other violent remedy. This unfortunate tendency of the public is quite comprehensible when we remember how unwillingly the mass of mankind are to submit to the daily precautions which must be observed by any one who wishes to preserve his health. Most people follow their own course till the crisis comes, and rely for safety on a "ready relief," or a "liver invigorator," or some other desperate resource.

The good people of New-York knew perfectly well on Tuesday that nothing but a substantial union of Fernando Wood's enemies could defeat him in the contest for the Mayoralty. The Republicans chose not to coalesce, and insisted upon having a candidate of their own, first, because the Fifth-avenue Democrats had abused Seward and Weed; and next, because Brady and Schell spoke disrespectfully of the Republican Party; and thirdly and lastly, because Supervisor Bell was guilty of "low trickery" about the Registry law. These are all reasons, and perhaps very good ones, for being offended with the Fifth-avenue Democrats, and Messrs. Schell, Bell and Brady, and for not giving them Republican nominations; but they are not reasons for assisting Wood to regain possession of the City. The City contains a large number of tax-payers who have suffered no injury at the hands either of Watts Sherman & Company, or Schell, Bell & Brady; and for a body of men like the Republican Party to hand them over, neck and heels, to such depleters of purses as Wood, Devlin & Co. are reputed to be, to avenge their own wrongs, is something very like paying one's debts with other people's money. So if Fernando Wood be an infliction, our Republican friends are the very last persons entitled to ask for relief at the hands of the law.

In this particular case we can hardly conceive of a contingency in Fernando's administration short of his actually raising an insurrection, that would justify the Governor in interfering under the Charter. He would be perfectly justified in treating an application for any such exercise of his discretionary power as Governor King treated an application for Coroner Connery's removal during the Cunningham trial. Governor King, in answer to the petition, said very justly that, as the people elected Connery, he was bound to presume that they knew exactly what sort of a man he was, and what sort of conduct in office might be expected of him, and he refused to meddle with him. As long as public functionaries are elected by universal suffrage, this will continue to be a complete answer to all demands for the interference of the Executive.

It would be hard to conceive of a case to which it applies more strongly than Wood's. We doubt if there has ever been an officer elected in this State whose character, capability and antecedents were all so thoroughly well known to the electors; so, that, if the groans of an oppressed City should ascend to Albany for relief during his term of office, we hope they will be treated with the contempt they deserve. For, in our opinion, it will need the worst excesses of a worse Mayor than we believe Wood is likely to prove, to convince the people of this City that if they ever mean it to be well governed, they must get rid, at whatever cost, of the insane delusion that they can do their duty to Nebraska and Sonora and to New-York City by one and the same ballot, or that the world will not judge of the capacity of a party *for* governing a whole nation by what they see of its capacity for governing one Municipality. Nothing will ever induce mankind to believe that either a man or a body of men can be high-souled and pure-minded, and self-sacrificing in one parallel of latitude, and selfish, tricky and petty in their aims in another.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Overland Mail—Movements of Gen. Scott—Troops Withdrawn From San Juan—From British Columbia, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands—Trade at San Francisco.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult.

The news is meagre and unimportant.

The advices from Vancouver Island are to the 10th inst.

The U. S. Revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* arrived at Victoria Nov. 2d, with dispatches from Gen. Scott to Gov. Douglass.

Gen. Scott arrived at Victoria Nov. 7, but the papers do not state whether he had an interview with Gov. Douglass.

The Victoria *Gazette* of Nov. 10 says that the United States troops, with the exception of Capt. Pickett's company, have withdrawn from San Juan, by order of Gen. Scott.

Capt. Prevost and the officers of the British ship *Satellite* visited Gen. Scott on board the steamer *Massachusetts*, while she was in the harbor of San Juan.

Gen. Scott left Victoria previous to the 10th of November, for Fort Townsend, to take the steamer *Northerner* for San Francisco, where he would await further instructions from Washington.

The accounts from the Frazer River mines are favorable.

One hundred and five thousand dollars in gold was exported from Victoria in October.

A franchise bill had passed the Council, and had received the signature of the Governor.

Oregon dates are to Nov. 9.

The Portland *News* publishes additional accounts from the new mines on Similkamen River, which create a strong probability of an extensive gold region on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, north and west of the Columbia River.

The Dalles *Journal* urges the exploration of all the tributaries of the Columbia River, in Washington Territory.

The Democratic State Convention was to assemble at Eugene City, on the 10th, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Dates from Washington Territory are to Nov. 4. The reports from the Similkamen mines were creating much excitement. Three thousand dollars worth of dust had already arrived at Portland.

The bark *Frances Palmer* arrived at San Francisco on the 14th, with Sandwich Island dates of Oct. 27. Some 50 whalers had arrived at Honolulu, 30 at Lahaina, and five at Hilo, from the Ochotsk Sea.

The average catch of the Ochotsk Sea fleet would not exceed five hundred barrels, and that of the Arctic fleet hardly so much.

The ship *Black Sea*, which arrived at Honolulu Oct. 2, had been laid on in opposition to the *Sylvia*, for New-Bedford.

The bark *Behring*, from Petropaulorski, reports the loss of the bark *Melita*, off the Amoor River; also that the runaway ship *Messenger Bird* had been seen off Petropaulorski, bound for parts unknown.

Some anxiety was felt at Honolulu by the non-arrival of the ship *Josiah Bradlee*, 161 days out from Boston, laden with supplies for the whaling fleet.

The whalers *Kutosoff* and *Saratoga* had laid on for oil for New-Bedford, at less rates than the merchantmen.

Secretary Neilson, who was recently shot by the King in a fit of jealousy, had nearly recovered.

Heavy rains had furnished abundance of water for mining operations in California, even in the dryest diggings.

The Overland Mail of Oct. 24, reached San Francisco on the 13th, twenty days out, the shortest trip yet made.

The Italian Relief Committee forwarded $3,900 by the steamer of the 5th November, for the relief of the destitute widows of soldiers killed in the late war.

Discouraging accounts had been received from the Carson Valley mines, resulting, doubtless, from inability to work the mines, on account of cold weather.

A rich vein of gold-bearing quartz had been discovered near Genoa.

The Portland (Oregon) *Advertiser* denies the statement that Gen. Harney is unpopular in Oregon. It says that no man stands higher, and asserts that had Harney been sent there instead of Gen. Wool, the Indian difficulties would have been terminated more speedily. The war debt has now been liquidated.

Business at San Francisco was a trifle brisker, and prices were firmer, but only small lots of goods were in demand.

Arrived at San Francisco 12th, steamer *Golden Gate* from Panama; ships *Golden Fleece* and *Anglo-Saxon* from New-York; *Mary Whiteridge* from Hong Kong; barks *Comet* from Shanghai; and *Adelaide* from Mazatlan.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Overland California Mail of the 14th ult. *via* El Paso, has arrived here, the trip having been made with unprecedented dispatch.

The National Democratic Executive Committee.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The National Executive Democratic Committee met this evening. All the States were represented except Maryland, Georgia, Alabama and California.

After a brief interchange of opinion, Monday, the 23d of April, was fixed for the time of the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

A Resident Committee was appointed to superintend the printing and publication of documents, &c., consisting of the following gentlemen: C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, *Chairman*; C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia; John Cochrane, of New-York; John A. Logan, of Illinois; Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Barksdale, of Mississippi; Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, and W. H. English, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Vanara, of New-Jersey, the Chairman and Secretaries were authorized to procure a suitable hall at Charleston to hold the Convention, and to issue tickets of admission to the Delegates to said Convention, duly appointed by the Regular Democratic [illegible] of the [illegible] States respectively, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the [illegible] and holding of such Convention.

A resolution was adopted with a view, if possible, to correct the telegraphic [illegible] affecting the interests of the Democratic Party.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

Kansas Election for State Officers.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The election, to-day, for State officers, under the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off without excitement. The result cannot be stated for several days, but it is thought it will differ materially from the vote given in October for Territorial officers.

Hon. Abram Lincoln and Mr. Parrott leave, to-morrow, for Washington.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Portsmouth, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Rockingham County Democratic District Convention was held here to-day. Hon. John S. Wells, of Exeter, and Josiah Minot, of Concord, were elected delegates to the Charleston National Convention.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Murder at Sea.—Henry A. [illegible] was, yesterday, arrested, charged with the murder of Andrew Tucker, a seaman on board the *Queen of the South*. The prisoner, who was the cook, became involved in a quarrel with Tucker, and blows ensued. The prisoner getting the worst of the fight drew a pistol and shot [illegible] in the side of the head, causing his death. The affray occurred in the Straits of Messina. The examination is set down for to-day, at 1 P. M.

Fire in Broadway.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the store of E. [illegible], dealer in natural flowers and flower-stands, &c., No. 541 Broadway. The stock, valued at $[illegible], was nearly destroyed, but is fully insured. The [illegible] of David Abernethy, adjoining, was damaged by water to the amount of $100, and is insured in the St. Marks, Pacific and another City Insurance Company. The building, belonging to the Coster estate, was damaged about $150, and insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company.

Fatally Injured in a Fight.—On Tuesday evening a Nineteenth Precinct Policeman discovered Charles Duffy lying insensible on the sidewalk at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and upon investigation his skull was found to be fractured. The unfortunate man subsequently revived sufficiently to state that he had received his injuries in a fight with three men in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue. It is believed that he cannot survive.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—Further particulars of the accident on the two-mile bridge near Sing Sing, inform us that repairs have been made, so that the trains were running yesterday, with usual regularity. Three piles only were broken, and it is expected that by to-day the bridge will have been permanently repaired.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—Mr. H. J. Raymond will deliver a Lecture this evening, 8th inst., before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—"The late War in Italy."

For Europe.—The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which left yesterday for Liverpool, carried seventy passengers and a moderate amount of specie.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Richard Ford, a watchman, employed at Catharine Ferry, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound in his right thigh. From the evidence adduced, it appears that John Hoboken, a laborer, who lives in Brooklyn, went to the Ferry at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the object of crossing. He had spent the night in the City, was slightly intoxicated, and had with him a double-barreled fowling-piece, which he had borrowed. He engaged in friendly conversation with deceased, with whom he was well acquainted, and who warned him to be careful in handling the gun, as he might do some damage before he was aware of it. Hoboken replied that there was no danger, but in a few moments after, while brandishing the weapon, its charge exploded, and took effect as stated. Hoboken was immediately arrested by two Seventh Precinct Officers who were attracted to the spot by the report. His victim was removed to the Hospital, where he died within three hours of the time of admission. The jury, upon the evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental shooting," and the prisoner was discharged. Deceased resided at No. 144 State-street, Brooklyn. He has left a widow and infant child.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-MURDER.

Patrick McCarroll, a hatter, in business at No. 221 Elizabeth-street, was apprehended on Tuesday evening, on an accusation that he had caused the death of Mary McCarroll, his wife, by striking her on the head with a hatchet some weeks ago, and that he had beaten her in a brutal manner on several subsequent occasions. An investigation by Coroner Schirmer, however, elicited the fact that the woman's death resulted from natural causes, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

Mary Kearney, a woman 36 years of age, accidentally fell down stairs in the house No. 41 Rutgers-street, on Tuesday evening, and sustained a fracture of her skull. She died soon afterwards. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A notification was received at the Coroner's Office, that Mrs. Manning, a lady 70 years of age, died yesterday morning from burns accidentally received. Deceased resided in Harlem, corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue. An inquest will be held to-day.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BUDGET OF CITY EXPENDITURES FOR 1860—THE CONTRACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL CONFIRMED—THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting the annual estimate of expenditures for the City Government for 1860. From this document we extract the following synopsis of appropriations, showing the total estimated amount of appropriations required to be made for the expenditures of the Corporation for the year 1860:

For the Support of the City Government	$6,[illegible]
For Interest on the City Debt	[illegible]
For the Redemption of the Principal of the City Debt	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

On motion of Alderman Bradley the document was referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was directed that 1,500 copies of it be printed.

Alderman Owens moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the contract for removing night-soil from the City for five years, and that the award of the contract to Thomas A. Dunn be confirmed, at $15,000 a year.

Alderman Brady reminded the Board that Alderman Seaghist, the Chairman of the Committee, had been directed at the last meeting to produce the papers now in the hands of the Committee; that he had then said that he had left them at home, and had promised to produce them at this meeting. Now, Alderman Seaghist was absent. Alderman Bradley censured this conduct.

Alderman Brady said that Mr. Janes, the attorney of the parties who at present had the contract for removing the night-soil, and will continue to perform the work until Jan. 1, unless the contract recently awarded is confirmed, had told a friend of his that the meeting of the Committee, which had been called for Monday last, would not be held. That meeting had not been held, and at the appointed hour the Chairman of the Committee was not present. Mr. Janes had said too that the gentleman from the Thirteenth (Alderman [illegible]) would not be at the present meeting of the Board. There too he was correct. He had said further that the contract would be permitted to lie over till Jan. 1. How was this that the lawyer of these contractors knew these things in advance? Was this decent? The gentleman from the Thirteenth had got up at the last meeting and stated falsehoods. Were there parties to play with the Board in this way? Was the gentleman interested in this matter? He hoped the Alderman would be expelled from the Board.

Alderman Starr said Alderman Seaghist had made the statements which had been characterized as falsehoods through mistake.

Alderman Peck said the Alderman from the Thirteenth had pledged his word at the last meeting, that he would be present on this occasion, and hoped the Board would wait awhile, and give him time to come.

Alderman Brady reiterated the remarks that he had made. He charged that the imputations of fraud against the person to whom the contract had been awarded, were made only for the purpose of delay.

Alderman Darragh said he had seen Mr. Janes recently, and the latter had said he did not think there was any ground for the charges against Mr. Dunn.

The motion of Alderman Owens was carried. A certified copy of the contract and specifications—the original being in the possession of Alderman Seaghist—was read, and the award was confirmed.

Alderman Starr stated that the Committee on Arts and Sciences had caused the pictures which formerly hung in the Governor's room to be retouched, and that they were now in the basement of the City Hall, where it was damp, and it was feared that they would be injured if they remained there. He hoped, therefore, that the work of altering and repairing the Governor's room would be speedily completed, and he moved that the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for removing partitions from the Governor's room and appropriating $1,500 therefor, be taken from the hands of the Committee to which it had been referred, and passed.

The Committee was discharged.

Alderman Genet opposed the passage of the resolution [illegible]

[illegible] the ground line in the [illegible] City Hall [illegible] work was provided for.

After some debate, the resolution was [illegible] After the transaction of [illegible] the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPROPRIATIONS—PAY FOR [illegible]—PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK AND YONKERS RAILROAD GRANT.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, [illegible] for the month of November. The total amount was $[illegible].

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $[illegible] to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children; also in appropriating $[illegible] to the Colored Orphan Asylum to pay their assessment; $[illegible] to the Presidents of the Aldermen and Council[illegible] for acting in the Board of Health; $[illegible] for the [illegible] of wages for the Superintendent of [illegible]; $[illegible] for the use of the Croton Department [illegible] water pipes and laying; and $[illegible] to Mr. [illegible] for interpreting for Rear-Admiral Mohammed [illegible].

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a plot of ground for a tower and fire alarm bell for the First and Second Districts, was adopted; as was also the report of the Committee on [illegible] in favor of paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of granting the application of the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to lay rails in certain streets.

Councilman PLATT offered a substitute, and Councilman [illegible] advised the Board to take some measures to forestall the anticipated action of the Legislature in passing a number of City railroad grants, which he said were expected by certain parties who had canvassed the State with that view. He wanted to see the question tested whether the City had any control over its streets. Councilman PLATT's substitute was adopted, being substantially the same as the original petition—already published in the TIMES—with the proviso that there should be seventy-five cars, paying a license of $50 each; that no steam should be used below the junction of Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, and that the streets shall be kept in repair; the fare to be but five cents to Harlem River from the City terminus, from the corner of Canal and Barclay streets and Broadway.

The Board adjourned to this evening.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS—THE ESTIMATES—NO MORE LECTURES IN WARD SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a petition was received from the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $41,360 to build a new school-house in Seventy-ninth-street. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee. The petition of the officers of the Seventh Ward for $12,600 to purchase lots in Monroe-street for a new Primary School, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from Comptroller HAWS, stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had returned the estimate of the Board, having deducted $36,600 from the estimate for salaries; $[illegible] from the estimate for sites and school-houses, and $10,000 from the estimate for pianos.

The Board by a two-thirds vote resolved to adhere to their estimate as passed.

A communication was received from the Free Academy Committee nominating another tutor for that institution.

Commissioner BENEDICT, in opposing the election of another tutor, stated that the instructors have nearly all concluded their duties according to the present system by 12 o'clock in the day. That was the reason that so many teachers are necessary. If the teachers were required to remain until 3 P. M., a less number would be all that was necessary. Learning that the proposed tutor had been performing duty to fill a vacancy, he voted in favor of his appointment, and [illegible] a majority of the Board—the new tutor to receive $500 per annum.

The Committee on Normal Schools report that in consequence of a decrease in the number of pupils in the Saturday Normal Schools, they had found it necessary to reduce the number of classes. Also, recommending the employment of lecturers on educational subjects, at a rate not to exceed $6 per lecture. The resolution was amended so as to appropriate $30 for that purpose, and in that form adopted.

Mr. DAVENPORT moved to rescind the resolution passed in 1856, authorizing the employment of lecturers on physiology, at $5 a lecture.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT hoped the resolution would not be rescinded, for he believed the lectures delivered by Dr. Waterbury had been highly interesting and very useful indeed. He was sure that, in every school in which the lectures had been delivered, they were considered exceedingly desirable.

Dr. [illegible] moved to amend the resolution, by restricting the number of lectures to twenty to any grammar school in any one year. The amendment was lost.

Mr. BENEDICT then moved to amend, by adding that no money be paid hereafter for lectures in any schools. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported, asking that the Comptroller should be requested to place $238,667 in the City Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Board of Education, on and after the 8th day of December, 1859. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—BETS—A PRESENTATION—EXTRA BILLS.

From the weekly statement presented at the regular meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that there remained in the institutions, Dec. 1, 7,797 inmates—an increase of 73. During the past week there were 1,165 discharged, 121 sent to the penitentiary, four to the State prison, and 29 died.

Six of the members were present during the reading of the requisitions, and occupied themselves mainly in discussing the result of the election.

One Governor was understood to say that he had never "bled" so much—it cost him about $1,400. Another Governor said he had won sixteen bets, one of which was paid on the spot by a third Governor; he had lost three bets, one of which was paid to a fourth Governor.

The Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, sent the Board a present of a book describing their recent visit to this City and elsewhere. The thanks of the Board were returned.

Gov. SMITH objected to a bill for "beef, for extras and beef-tea," and demanded that no such bills should be contracted unless upon requisition. He stated his belief that these extra bills were for the benefit of outside parties, and that the doctors at Bellevue Hospital were in the habit of getting good things nominally for patients, but really for others. The Warden had the bill returned to him, with a copy of the resolution of the Board forbidding such expenditures.

A Committee was empowered to make arrangements for a new piano at the Lunatic Asylum, to cost $150 and the old one.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS DURING NOVEMBER, AND THROUGH THE PAST WEEK.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, Mr. KENNEDY reported that there had arrived at the port during the last month:

	Vessels.	No. Comm'd.	Without Commut'n.
From Liverpool	18	3,921	401
From London	5	253	32
From Bristol	1	15	—
From Galway	2	606	67
From Havre	4	697	69
From Rotterdam	2	22	2
From Hamburg	5	973	47
From Bremen	5	1,216	67
From Antwerp	2	55	7
From Leghorn	1	21	7
Totals	45	7,789	719
Total number of Emigrants			8,508

Among the 45 vessels were 37 sailing vessels, with [illegible] passengers; and 8 steamers, with 2,249 passengers.

The arrivals for the week were 561; amount received for commutation, $1,227 53. Number of inmates in the Institutions, 737. Balance of commutation fund, $[illegible].

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held Tuesday evening. A communication from Judge LOTT, asking for increased Court accommodations, was referred to a special Committee. This will, doubtless, cause the project for a new County Court-house to be revived. By a report presented, it appears that there were, on the 1st inst., 308 prisoners in the County Penitentiary, of which 161 were males and 147 females; 120 prisoners were received during the month of November, and 116 were discharged. Mr. GARRISON County Judge elect, sent in a communication, stating that he considered the salary attached to the office ($2,000) entirely inadequate, and asked to have the same increased. The subject was referred to the Committee on Salaries. The Board adjourned for two weeks.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following named gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society for the ensuing year: *President*, J. W. Degraw; *Vice-Presidents*, J. S. T. Stranahan, Wm. C. Langley, James Hazlehurst, S. J. Hoffman; *Treasurer*, J. W. Degraw; *Secretaries*, James Hazlehurst and Edward Scott. The report of the Treasurer for the last year, shows a deficit of $[illegible].

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Ex-Alderman JOHN VAN ANTWERP died in this city yesterday at the advanced age of 72 years.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Corrected Returns of the vote in the Charter Election increase rather than diminish FERNANDO WOOD's plurality over HAVEMEYER. The differences, however, are so slight that we do not repeat our table.

For Almshouse Governor, JAMES LYNCH (Mozart) leads PINCKNEY by 1,204 votes; but the latter, standing next highest on the list, will receive his appointment from the Mayor.

In both branches of the Common Council, there is a heavy Democratic majority. No returns for members of the Board of Education are yet received.

Judge BRONSON's plurality for Counsel to the Corporation is slightly reduced by the corrected returns, but he is still ahead of TILDEN by 4,[illegible].

VOTE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—(CORRECTED.)

The following is the corrected vote for Corporation Counsel, reducing Judge BRONSON's majority to 8,093:

Wards.	Tilden, D.	Bronson, M.	Hall, R.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	1416	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	1179	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1638
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	2458
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	791
11	[illegible]	1881	1657
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	1211	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	1041	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	1520	1701
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	1578	[illegible]	2915
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	1663	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bronson's plurality over Tilden			[illegible]
Bronson's majority over Hall			[illegible]
Tilden over Hall			2,459

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.—[CORRECTED.]

JAMES LYNCH (Mozart Hall) is elected Governor of the Alms-House by a plurality of 1,204 over PINCKNEY, and leads McELROY (Tammany) by 5,086. W. T. PINCKNEY (Republican) having received the next highest number of votes, is entitled, under the Charter, to take his seat in the Board, by appointment of the Mayor. The following is a corrected table of the vote:

Wards.	Pinckney, R.	Lynch, M.	McElroy, T.
1	282	818	537
2	177	147	137
3	145	128	124
4	279	1269	523
5	849	967	667
6	162	1197	1054
7	1278	1818	969
8	1283	1809	1180
9	2675	1379	1218
10	1061	765	916
11	1149	1966	1376
12	856	770	788
13	946	1125	833
14	426	1796	769
15	1763	678	918
16	2281	1669	1114
17	2161	2112	1735
18	1674	1668	1970
19	919	1239	847
20	2507	1887	1441
21	1994	1329	1215
22	1464	1287	948
Total	26,136	27,340	22,254
Lynch's plurality over Pinckney			1,204
Lynch's majority over McElroy			5,086
Pinckney over McElroy			3,882

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Aldermen were chosen on Tuesday in eight districts, as follows:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	G. P. Bickford, Tam. Dem.	Rich'd. Barry, Mozart Dem.	Patrick Coyle, Ind. Dem.
IV	2	196	200	22
	3	105	188	54
	4	108	94	35
	5	64	105	37
	6	97	106	46
	7	—	—	—
VI	2	—	—	—
	3	86	162	12
	4	124	161	7
	5	155	266	16
	6	280	135	167
	7	—	—	—
Totals		1,191	1,419	396

Three Districts wanting.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	J. Y. Watkins, Rep.	Chas. McBrien, Tam. Dem.	Jas. Bagley, Moz't Dem.
VII	1	105	38	70
	2	70	123	262
	3	—	—	—
	4	88	38	68
	5	138	75	178
	6	321	87	115
X	4	—	—	—
	5	177	135	150
	6	126	196	150
XIII	7	90	42	57
XIV	8	—	—	—
	9	23	171	198
	10	55	160	130
VI	8	41	119	88
	9	15	286	114
Totals		1300	1468	1590

Three Districts wanting.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Thos. Bennet, Rep.	M. Tuomey, Tam. & Mozt.	
X	1	188	205	—
	2	206	204	—
	3	208	247	—
XIII	1	178	290	—
XIV	1	20	116	—
	2	28	236	—
	3	22	173	—
	4	45	217	—
	5	101	127	—
	6	117	185	—
	7	70	143	—
XVII	1	211	120	—
	2	202	170	—
	3	—	—	—
Totals		1,506	2,433	

One District wanting.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	John Landers, Rep.	Peter Mitchell, Tam. Dem.	J. Russell, Moz. Dem.
VII	7	92	69	104
	8	71	101	179
	9	68	122	135
	10	80	175	253
	11	43	136	184
XI	1	41	121	119
	2	35	184	208
	3	105	70	110
	4	—	—	—
XIII	2	113	237	136
	3	62	265	150
	4	67	213	145
	5	67	122	67*
	6	67	76	89
	8	63	119	116
Totals		974	2,002	1,995

One District wanting.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	And. J. Odell, Rep.	Chas. G. Cornell, Tam. Dem.	
XV	8	178	229	—
	9	141	120	—
XVII	4	206	255	—
	5	307	240	—
	6	263	139	—
	7	313	176	—
	8	128	183	—
	9	54	311	—
	10	71	146	—
	11	182	268	—
	12	95	175	—
	13	—	—	—
Totals		1,938	2,232	

One District wanting.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Lugar, Rep.	F. I. A. Boole, Tam. & Mozart.	Maloy, Dem.
XI	5	104	156	35
	6	39	110	7
	7	20	166	5
	8	47	229	11
	9	121	145	10
	10	66	100	60
	11	101	130	22
	12	77	114	26
	13	33	168	62
	14	120	115	69
	15	31	35	65
	16	47	115	123
	17	20	81	76
	18	14	113	121
XVII	14	14	185	109
	15	15	115	123
	16	42	126	4
	17	44	307	7
	18	—	—	—
Totals		966	2460	905

One District wanting.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Rep.	Gilbert M. Platt, Tam. Dem.	Beard, Ind. Dem.
XVIII	1	237	169	—
	2	327	171	5
	3	—	—	—
	4	126	78	2
	5	170	81	15
	6	130	280	—
	7	131	191	14
	8	86	128	9
	9	110	131	23
	10	51	215	9
	11	111	275	3
	12	74	257	212
	13	53	265	56
	14	33	166	24
Totals		1697	2402	384

One District wanting.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Geo. J. Gregory, Rep.	Terence Farley, Tam. & Mor't.
XIX	1	232	386
	2	221	417
	3	212	673
	4	278	342
	5	176	130
Total		[illegible]	1,751

THE VOTE FOR COUNCILMEN.

A few districts are still wanting, although in all, but the Fourth District, sufficiently full to indicate the persons elected.

FOURTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

W. H. Coulter (R.) [illegible]; [illegible] (D.) [illegible]; W. H. Parker (R.) [illegible]; [illegible]; Chas. E. Hall (R.) [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; F. L. Parpham (R.) [illegible]; Thos. McManus (D.) [illegible]; W. H. Bulteel (R.) [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; John Haley (D.) [illegible]; Henry Laing [illegible]; Morgan Jones (D.) [illegible].

We miss the figures for VIth and VIIth Districts of the [illegible] Ward, the IIId and VIIIth of the Ninth, the XIth of the Seventh and the VIIIth and XIth of the Fourteenth.

FIFTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Thomas C. Hall, Rep. [illegible]; [illegible] C. Costello, T. D. [illegible]; A. G. Reynolds, Rep. [illegible]; [illegible]; Wm. T. Ashbrook, Rep. [illegible]; [illegible] Rollwagen, T. D. [illegible]; Chas. P. Perley, Rep. [illegible]; John Van Tine, Tam. Dem. [illegible]; Bernard Schwartz, Rep. [illegible]; [illegible]; Ellas H. Gifford, Rep. [illegible]; Michael Dalton, [illegible]; J. Van Tine, Tam. Dem. [illegible]; Theodore Udell, M. D. [illegible]; John McConnell, T. D. [illegible].

This District is complete, but the vote is close, and the official count may tell a different story.

SIXTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Daniel Derrow, Am. [illegible]; Alex. L. Shaw, Dem. [illegible]; James Galway, Am. [illegible]; C. W. Campbell, Dem. [illegible]; Abram Lent, Am. [illegible]; L. M. Van Wart, Dem. [illegible]; John Moralliss, Am. [illegible]; Pierre C. Kane, Dem. [illegible]; Henry C. Parke, Am. [illegible]; Sam'l T. Munson, Dem. [illegible]; James Mayran, Rep. [illegible]; John Baker, Dem. [illegible].

This is complete, except the Fifth Election District in the Eighteenth Ward.

SEVENTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

J. T. Trotter, R. [illegible]; J. H. Vosburgh, T. D. [illegible]; C. McCarthy, R. [illegible]; F. Hannovan, T. D. [illegible]; D. Townsend, R. [illegible]; T. McCoy, T. D. [illegible]; C. C. Pinckney, R. [illegible]; T. McGuire, M. D. [illegible]; Ira A. Allen, R. [illegible]; [illegible] Dowling, M. D. [illegible]; C. N. Decker, R. [illegible]; G. W. Moore, M. D. [illegible]; J. McQuade, T. D. [illegible]; [illegible] Thompson, M. D. [illegible]; F. Thielman, T. D. [illegible]; [illegible] Bagert, M. D. [illegible]; Alex. Frear, T. D. [illegible]; [illegible] Marlina, [illegible].

The Second District of the Twelfth Ward, and the Sixth and Seventh of the Twenty-second Ward are not in.

CHARTER OFFICERS ELECTED.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—Fernando Wood.

Counsel to the Corporation—Greene C. Bronson.

Almshouse Governors—James Lynch, Mozart; W. T. Pinckney, Republican.

ALDERMEN.

Districts.

II. Richard Barry, Mozart Hall.

IV. James Bagley, Mozart Hall.

VI. Michael Tuomey, Tammany and Mozart.

VIII. Peter Mitchell, Tammany—probably.

X. Charles G. Cornell, Tammany and Mozart.

XII. F. I. A. Boole, Tammany and Mozart.

XIV. Gilbert M. Platt, Tammany.

XVI. Terence Farley, Tammany and Mozart.

SYNOPSIS.—Union, (Tammany and Mozart,) 4; Mozart Hall, 2; Tammany, 2. Total, 8.

COUNCILMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
4	Harris Bogert,	6	Samuel T. Munson,
	Morgan Jones,		Alexander L. Shaw,
	Joseph Shannon,		Law'e M. Van Wart,
	John Haley,		Cornelius W. Campbell,
	Thomas Smith,		Pierre C. Kane,
	Wm. H. Bulteel.		John Baker.
5	Edward C. Costello,	7	*Charles N. Decker,*
	John McConnel,		*Daniel B. Townsend,*
	Fredrick Rollwagen,		*Ira A. Anlon,*
	John Van Tine,		*Charles C. Pinckney,*
	Charles P. Perley,		*Jonathan T. Trotter,*
	Thomas C. Hall.		*Charles McCarthy.*

Democrats in Roman, 16; Republicans in Italic, 8.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Wards.	Hold over.	Elected.	Plurality.
I.	*Charles McKay,*	*James Cavanaugh*	228
II.	*James Watson,*	Jared A. Tompson, est.	150
III.	N. S. Gould.	*Hugh G. Crozier*	162
IV.	*Charles Dougherty,*	*Eugene Shine*, est.	200
V.	*Wm. B. Eager,*	James M. Tuthill, est.	500
VI.	*Michael Begg,*	*Timothy Brennan*, est.	250
VII.	Wm. F. Andrews,	Daniel Coger, est.	200
VIII.	Wm. Tucker,	*John R. Lydecker*	1069
IX.	James Farr,	Chas. E. Gildersleeve	1755
X.	Joel W. Mason,	*Daniel Slote*, est.	600
XI.	*Christian Metzgar,*	*Benj. T. Rhodes*	583
XII.	*Erastus Glover,*	*James McKeon*, est.	400
XIII.	Alonzo G. Reynolds,	Danl. H. Gildersleeve	358
XIV.	*Andrew H. Green,*	*Andrew L. Byrne*, est.	500
XV.	Erastus C. Benedict,	Richard Warren	915
XVI.	Wm. B. Stafford,	*Dewitt C. Peters*	383
XVII.	Samuell Cantrell,	*Joseph McGuire*	small
XVIII.	James Fairman,	*Wm. E. Curtis*, est.	150
XIX.	*Terence Farley,*	(Said to be a tie.)	
XX.	*Nelson J. Waterbury,*	Hubbard G. Stone	301
XXI.	John Davenport,	*A. V. Stout*, est.	150
XXII.	James Marriner,	*John O'Keefe*, est.	200

Democrats, (in *italics*,) 24. Republicans, 1[illegible] Undecided, 1.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

The rejoicings of the victorious party found expression, yesterday, in every public place where two or three of its adherents happened, at any time, to be gathered together. In bar-rooms, in restaurants, in the streets, the result of the contest was the universal theme, and those who most delighted to expatiate upon it were the constituents of the successful candidate. Among that class of small politicians which lives upon the spoils of office it was difficult to find any who were willing to acknowledge that they had voted against the Mayor elect, or who neglected an opportunity of praising his integrity and ability.

> "A king, the moment he is crowned,
> Inherits all the virtues."

The damp, dark, dismal day threw no cold water on the ecstacy of the Mozart Hall camp-followers. "Mozart's last dream" was a most delightful one. Its Mayor was no nightmare, and wet-blankets could not chill it. But the spirits of the Democrats who voted for HAVEMEYER were clouded and overcast. The wood that marched to Dunsinane, to fulfill the vaticination of the witches in "Macbeth," carried with it portents not less dire than those with which FERNANDO WOOD now threatens Tammany's annihilation. Nor will it be the less effectual, say those of the party who fear the worst, if it be accomplished under the domino of a forgiving spirit, by uniting the warriors of the Wigwam with the triumphant organization of Mozart Hall, and elevating FERNANDO to the position of chief captain of the combined forces sometime before the Charleston Convention meets.

Those, on the other hand, who, without distinction of party, had cast their votes for Mr. HAVEMEYER, deeming his chances of defeating Mr. WOOD much better than those of Mr. OPDYKE, seemed less chagrined at the result than pleased at the indications that it furnished that if the Republicans had united with them in their effort for the elevation of Mr. HAVEMEYER, Mr. WOOD would assuredly have been defeated. Cards bearing a representation of a steamboat and the inscription which follows, was sold by small boys in the streets for a penny a-piece, all day, with many takers:

ALL ABOARD FOR SALT RIVER!

Being as the Mozart Steamer is not finished yet, and the Tammany Steamer is in a sinking condition, and never will be rebuilt, the King of the Manhattan Island has chartered the
Steamer *Tribune* and Capt. GREELEY
to take all the Black Republicans and the Tammany Steamer's passengers
Up Salt River to Peter Cagger & Co.
All who desire to have a passage in the *Tribune* Steamer, apply at Tammany Hall.
OPDYKE TO GREELEY—"Horace, I told you Fernando was a dead beat from the word go."

THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Hards of this city met this evening and celebrated on the New-York election of FERNANDO WOOD. The *Standard* building is brilliantly illuminated, tar-barrels are burning, and a hundred guns were fired. At an entertainment at the *Standard* office, exultant speeches were made by Messrs. McMAHON, BLANCHARD, COURTNEY, GRIFFEN and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which is not dampened in the least by a raging snow-storm.

A rumor to-night is that the leading Hards, Messrs. WASSON, McMAHON, PERRY and others, have arranged to press the claims of FERNANDO WOOD for the Presidency at Charleston.

THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The District Delegate and the Hard Democrats are having a grand jubilee to-night. More than 200 working live Democrats are seated at suppper, in honor of FERNANDO WOOD's election. Seventy guns were fired for the people's 70 Delegates to Charleston. Mr. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, presided, supported by 20 Vice-Presidents of first citizens.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CLEVELAND.—JOHN R. MATHESON, the keeper of the Northern House in Cleveland, Ohio, a favorite resort for boatmen, was killed on Friday night last. MATHESON's wife states that he and MARTIN, one of his most intimate friends, drank freely, and finally became engaged in a violent altercation because MARTIN refused to introduce him to a Free Masons' Lodge. MARTIN left the house, and returned, ostensibly for his cap. When MATHESON went to the door to hand it to him, Mrs. MATHESON says that she saw MARTIN make three thrusts at her husband. He returned to the room where he had been sitting, took their little girl from the chair, laid her on the floor, and laying down beside her, exclaimed, "I am sick," and in fifteen minutes he was dead. MARTIN was arrested on the charge of having committed the murder. He expressed surprise, and asseverated his innocence, although he acknowledged having had a difficulty with MATHESON. Mrs. MATHESON gives the above statement of the affair. Other parties allege that the woman is MATHESON's mistress, and that she murdered him herself to come into possession of some property left him recently by his sister.

Senator Anthony, editor of the Providence *Journal*, is succeeded in the editorial chair by Prof. James B. Angell, of Brown University. Gov. Anthony has gone to Washington, to his seat as Senator.

[illegible]

[illegible] evening, [illegible] Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN delivered a lecture in the [illegible] of the Mechanics' Institute, Bowery, [illegible], the subject being "America and its Institutions." There was a [illegible] audience, but not a large one, [illegible] curious to hear something of the rules and regulations of America. When anything really "patriotic" occurred, however, there was great enthusiasm manifested. About half-past eight o'clock the lecturer was conducted to the platform by Mr. [illegible], Mr. J. B. Dillon, Mr. [illegible] Sullivan, and the members of the committee, and was received with loud and continued cheering and waving of hats.

Mr. O'BRIEN, when the cheering had subsided, said, before he commenced his lecture he wanted to say a few words by way of explanation; and, first of all he had to thank them for the kindly greeting with which they had welcomed him upon the present occasion. [Cheers.] It was now about eleven years since he had addressed a Dublin audience in that [illegible], and he was not sorry to find that, after so many [illegible] of fortune as many of them had experienced, he had still their confidence. [Cheers. A Voice—"Another for Meagher." Loud Cheers.] With regard to the lecture which he was about to deliver, he was perfectly aware that it was much less interesting to an audience to listen to a written lecture, than it was to one delivered extemporaneously; but at the same time he felt it right to forego his inclinations in that respect, as, no doubt, that lecture would not only be read at home, but in America, and he was anxious that it should be correct, both as to the reporting and the delivery of it. He felt, as much as any member of the Mechanics' Institute could, the necessity of avoiding sectional [illegible], but it would be impossible for him to treat of the institutions of America without giving rise to questions on which there would be a difference of opinion. He did not ask of those present either assent or applause—all he required was their forbearance, and attention. Having apologized for having delayed his lecture beyond the time at which he promised the Committee he should do so, he proceeded to read his observations to the meeting. He remarked that everything that concerned North America must be interesting to Irishmen, because there was not a hamlet in that region in which the Irish did not form a great part of the population, so that the Irish population in America was more than the Irish population in Ireland. Some of his friends wished that he would write a history of his travels in America; but he would not do so for two causes—first, because his residence there was not long enough; and, secondly, he would not pander to English feeling by caricaturing a people by whom he was received so kindly. He then proceeded to detail the towns which he had visited, from the time he left Galway to his return, having a little boy to point out the places mentioned by him on the map. At St. John's, he said, he had been the guest of the Roman Catholic Bishop. It was one of the few places where the Roman Catholics might be said to be in the ascendancy, and proved by their conduct that they might be intrusted with self-government. [Cheers.] In Canada he became acquainted with the leading statesmen. He thanked them for their courtesy towards him, although many of them differed in opinion from himself. But it was natural to suppose that the people of Canada should sympathize with those who desired to obtain local government for Ireland, for Canada suffered a great deal from the Imperial Government, and he doubted whether any of them would wish to return to the state of things that existed when they were governed by orders from Downing-street. In one place, half an hour after his arrival, he found himself seated under a portrait of BRIAN BOIROIMHE, [loud cheers,] and in another under a portrait of St. PATRICK, in the attitude of giving his benediction. On leaving America he could not grasp the hands of his friends MEAGHER and MITCHEL, [loud and repeated cheers,] perhaps for the last time, without feeling that he was scarcely entitled to return to Ireland whilst they remained in banishment, exiled from their native land for no other offence than that in which he had been their associate, and as regards one of them, at least, perhaps as his guide, an offence, in the most critical period of Ireland's history, by endeavoring to save its people from starvation and its property from ruin. [Cheers.] A Voice—"You will do something for them yet." Renewed cheers.] Well might the governments of Europe and America be afraid of the Government that refused to withdraw its proscription of these exiles, [Hear, hear and cheers,] whilst it suggested to other countries amnesties to all political offences without reserve. [Cheers.] Might not discontent also extend to the Irish nation, if it lent its sanction to such pusillanimity. [Cheers.] Has all the magnanimity, all the manly spirit departed from this land which was once famed for the generosity of its sons? He addressed that question to men who differed from the men of 1848. It was needless for him to address those who knew that the exiles were guilty of no crime, but convicted by base and unfair means [loud cheers]—by Jury packing in Dublin, and by the violation of every fair principle in Clonmel. [Cheers.] With regard to Know-Nothingism, he should say nothing of it that he did not say in various speeches in America, and he should admit that there was some provocation given by the Irish for that Anti-Irish spirit. On the question of Slavery he dwelt at some length. No abstract argument—no evidence of kindly treatment, even derived from actual observation, could ever induce him to think Slavery desirable. He never got a satisfactory answer to the question—"Would you like to be a slave yourself?" The answer was always in the negative; but a large portion of the African race preferred Slavery to Freedom, and many who went to the Free States often returned again to the South. He was bound in candor to say, that, with the exception of a short visit to the slave-market at Charleston, he saw no evidence of coercion. It could not be doubted or denied that many of the slaves were badly treated by their masters, some worked to death, some over-worked and under-fed; but such instances there created less consternation than the wholesale ejections of tenants amongst us, [cheers, and "a groan for Lord DERBY."] After reviewing the arguments, *pro* and *con*, in relation to the slave question, he said he did not hold with the arguments in favor of it. He considered that the freedom of savage life, in its worst form, was preferable to Slavery in its best. [Cheers.] Speaking of the political circumstances of the United States, he said that they were calculated to embrace Cuba, the whole of British America and —— other stations of the British Empire. [Loud cheers.] But whatever might be the expression of the Cubans with respect to annexation, he was bound to say that he never had heard any such expressions in Canada. If the time should ever arrive when the Cubans and Canadians should desire to be annexed, the States would give them every facility, and they should in such case be received as sovereign States, upon the same footing as Louisiana or Missouri. He condemned encroachments generally, and said he looked on the war with China as unjust, and speedy retribution would follow it. Even now, the fate of England depended upon the caprice of a single individual. [Loud and protracted cheering, and a cheer for Marshal McMAHON.] What might have been the fate of England during the Indian revolt had France thought that the time to avenge Waterloo? And if the proper moment arrived for France to do so—if the British forces should be scattered in buccaneering expeditions—the people of England would repent it when it would be too late, that they lent themselves to an unprincipled career of plunder and usurpation—[cheers]—and he would warn the Americans not to follow the example. He then brought his lecture to a close, reserving his further remarks for a future occasion, and the meeting separated shortly after 10 o'clock.

HON. ERASTUS CORNING, has presented to the Trustees of the Albany Fire Department between three and four hundred volumes of valuable public documents. The Trustees, highly appreciating the gift, determined to distribute them among the several companies, and to this end passed them over to the Delegates to the Fire Department. Although but four companies are now represented in the Department, this body, very generously, resolved to make an equal distribution of the books among all the companies, and they were, therefore, divided into fourteen different packages—one for each company, and one for the Board of Engineers.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—During this damp weather, the lungs are exposed to inhalations which deteriorate the blood, and engender bronchitis, pleurisy, asthma, croup, diptheria, scarlatina, consumption, &c., all of which may be easily prevented by fortifying the system with these invigorating remedies.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of *Medical Common Sense,* is effecting almost miraculous cures in difficult chronic diseases, at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
BARTHOLF'S
Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays
Now ready.
GENIN'S Hat Store,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Thousands have been saved from ruin, or directed in the use of their talents to honor and fortune by obtaining Phrenological examinations and advice at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[illegible]
[illegible]
AMPLE SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
[illegible]
No. [illegible], New-York.

[illegible]
[illegible] 40
No. 1 [illegible] 15
[illegible] 12
The [illegible] 4
[illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.
No. [illegible], Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated [illegible] Family Sewing Machines.
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

Mr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Hoarseness, &c.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness to anything that we are acquainted with. We have used them during the past Winter, and make this statement entirely for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry.—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.* Sold by all Druggists.

French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
Traveling Shawls and Blankets.
Lambs' Wool, Shaker Flannel, Silk and Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come.
The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE,
At prices sure to suit the masses,
High and low and middling classes.
AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's [illegible] and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 376 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $15.
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 280 and 282 Bowery.

Obliged to Remove.
BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

MARRIED.

LAWSON—MIXSELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Everett House, by Rev. Theodore Cuyler, SAMUEL LAWSON, of this City, to Miss SUE P. MIXSELL, daughter of Chas. W. Mixsell, Esq., of Easton, Penn.

MARTIN—MYERS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., WILLIAM A. MARTIN and MAGGIE H., daughter of James Myers, Esq.

GRINNELL—AYCRIGG.—At Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Mr. THOS. F. GRINNELL, of New-York, to Miss E. AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John B. Aycrigg, of New-Jersey.

HENRY—COCKIN.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 4, at the residence of James Quinn, by Rev. Charles Larew, JOHN HENRY to ELIZABETH COCKIN, both of Jersey City.

PYATT—FREEMAN.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. EDWARD H. PYATT, of New-Brunswick, to Miss BESSIE E., daughter of Ross Freeman, Esq., of Metuchen.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, SUSANNAH HARRISON, aged 86 years, native of Surrey County, North Carolina.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, C. C. Harrison, East 53d-st., fourth house east of 3d-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 2, of scarlet fever, THOMAS HENRY, infant son, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days; also, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, ROSE MARGARET, eldest daughter, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days—children of Henry A. and Julia Maria Russell.

NEWBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, GEORGIE ANNIE, daughter of Dr. George and Ann D. Newby, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 330 Houston-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN TASSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. JANE E. VAN TASSEL, wife of Emey M. Van Tassel, and daughter of John A. De Vean.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 307 Houston-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.) His friends and family are invited to attend. The body will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment, on Friday morning.

SLY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, MARY FRANCES, only child of John and Emeline Sly.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New Jerusalem House of Worship in 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12½ o'clock P. M., S. ELLIE COE, daughter of Henry and Julia Coe, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 200 Henry-st., New-York, without further invitation, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of congestion of the brain, JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, WILLIAM, son of Saml. J. and Emeline D. Hallett, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents. Steamer *Matano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, WM. H. TAYLOR, in the 47th year of his age.

THORNE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Friday morning, Dec. 2, Mr. STEPHEN THORNE, formerly of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 635, Dec. 7, 1859.
16, 19, 49, 45, 50, 2, 36, 40, 78, 33, 27, 42, 12, 59.
Class No. 636, Dec. 7, 1859.
5, 22, 1, 56, 40, 37, 78, 60, 11, 18, 52, 34, 41.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 7, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	HOLIDAY PRESENTS.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	FINE LONDON WATCHES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for POCKET TIME PIECES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—WE HAVE RECENTLY had occasion to use a bottle of the above Cocoaine, and can well afford, from the benefit derived by its use, to add our testimony to that of hundreds of others, as to its efficacy. It answers the purpose of a perfume for the hair and at the same time cleanses it from all impurities, leaving the hair perfectly soft and glossy. We recommend its use to those in need of an article either to restore, preserve or purify the hair.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) West.*

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[illegible]
CAPT. BROWN.
Full reported [illegible]
INCIDENTS AND NARRATIVE
Not to be found in any other [illegible].
Also [illegible]
MRS. BROWN.
Since the execution, taken [illegible].
Particulars of last hours of
CAPT. BROWN
[illegible] reported in any other paper, [illegible] history of this eventful and solemn tragedy. Also,
A SERMON
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Revised by the author.
And a Letter from
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
TERMS: Two Dollars [illegible]
[illegible]
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, [illegible].
No. [illegible] Beekman-st., [illegible].
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS [illegible].

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
[illegible]
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] FOURTH-ST.
(Northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN [illegible],
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. [illegible],)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture ever found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
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Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
By the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognized as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

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THE GREAT CORNERSTONE OF MEDICINE:
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
This remedy is the most useful and important medicine in the world; it is a preventive of sickness as well as ready relief in all cases of pain, aches, infirmities and disease. Every family should keep it in the house. The moment you experience pain or uneasiness in any part of the body, a dose of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken internally or applied externally, as the nature of the pain may require, will restore the patient to ease and comfort in from One to Twenty Minutes.
It has cured over one million of the human race of all kinds of pains and aches—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Fluxes, Heartburn, Colics, Croup, Spasms, Weakness of the Joints, Sore Throat, Influenza, Worms, Cramps, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and in fact all conditions of acute, painful, [illegible] or [illegible] character. No matter how severe and excruciating might be the pain you suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will in a few moments restore your system to ease and comfort. This invaluable remedy is sold in every town and village of the United States, Canadas and British Possessions, for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Many lives have been saved by a 25-cent bottle.
N. B.—Planters, shipmasters and hotel-keepers supplied by the case, by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
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DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

A MASTODON PAPER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION!
The largest sheet of paper ever printed.
BEING 8 FEET BY 6!
"It really deserves to rank alongside of the Crystal Palace, the steamer *Great Eastern*, and other wonderful achievements of modern times."—*London Times.*
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Another edition of this remarkable paper is now for sale by all newspaper dealers throughout the country, at the greatly reduced price of
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THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,
of this morning, 8th inst.,
In addition to a great variety of
INTERESTING MATTER,
contains articles on
THE PERPLEXITY OF NATIONS,
DRAGONS TEETH,
HOW TO BUILD UP A CHURCH,
THE PRESENT MANIA,
MORALITY AND THE GOSPEL,
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
&c., &c., &c.
Published at No. 103 Fulton-st., at $2 per year.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Proprietor.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and for purifying the blood, are not surpassed by any remedy on earth.
AS A BEVERAGE
they are delightful, producing all the exhilarating effects of brandy or wine, without their injurious results.
MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, LAWYERS, ALL PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
as well as book-keepers and others leading a sedentary life, should never be without them. They will remove all the injurious effects of ardent spirits, are perfectly harmless, and entirely free from the poisons which are to be found in most of the beverages to be had at the bar-rooms and liquor saloons.
For sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.; BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row; and by all Druggists.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, corns, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

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12 pages of popular Music for the Violin. Price 15c.
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12 pages of popular Music for the Cornet. Price 15c.
For sale at every news dépôt, and at the Office of OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF respectable Protestant girls and others as good cooks, laundresses, plain cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and general housework girls, for City or country, with good references, at [illegible] Protestant female office, No. [illegible], above 23d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty [illegible] wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED [illegible] nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly; understands the duties of either situation thoroughly; would like to travel; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY RE-spectable young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; is fully competent to fill either situation; is both willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY AND competent young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or to do chamberwork and waiting; [illegible] a first-class domestic. Apply at No. 2[illegible] [illegible]-av., [illegible] up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; is a good plain seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; finishes neatly; wages $8 to $9 per month, or $[illegible] per [illegible]; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GROWN girls; one 18 years old, to do general housework; the other 15 years old, willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. [illegible] Union Court, University-place, [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] girl, as competent cook; she understands cooking in all its various branches; is also a laundress, [illegible]. Good reference can be obtained from highest families in City and country. Call for two days at 144 West 20th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; [illegible] of reference, and has no objection to the country. [illegible] at No. [illegible] 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as good cook and [illegible], and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 2[illegible] West 26th-st., [illegible], between 6th and 7th avs.; is a good baker of bread, and has good recommendations.

WANTED—BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman, a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, cakes and preserves; has good reference; is attentive, obliging and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; the best of City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., [illegible] from 6th-av., until suited, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 169 East [illegible]-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 219 East 14th-st., second floor, [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 1[illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Sands-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK will go out to cook by the day, a few days' notice [illegible] at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., will receive prompt attention; [illegible] understands making all kinds of soups and fancy dishes.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN [illegible] years of age, a child to wet nurse; is perfectly healthy in every respect; her own child is dead and only a week old. Apply at No. 168 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at 148 West 16th-st. Can give good references.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-av., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, 18 years of age, as a boy in a respectable business house down town. Speaks English and French, and will work for nothing until his employers are satisfied of his capabilities; lives with his brother, a merchant, down town. Best references will be given, and ample security if necessary. None but down town business houses need apply. Address P. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PHILADELphia salesman, who has been connected as partner with one of the largest importing and commission houses in that city; has a thorough knowledge of the Western trade, amongst whom he has traveled for the last ten years. Satisfactory references given as to capacity, &c. Address D., Box 1,412 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener—his wife as good cook, laundress, or seamstress and chambermaid; they are fully competent, and will make themselves generally useful, in City or country. Apply at, or address, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOBER man as groom or coachman; he is a good groom, and a careful steady driver; has no objection to the country; has good City reference from his last employer. Address M. H., No. 124 Clinton-place; can be seen for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies [illegible] gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. [illegible] Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man (single) who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address, or can be seen, at No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY employment where sobriety and attentiveness are required; has the best of reference as such from his [illegible] employers; knows the City well if required; [illegible] a fair hand. Address F. B., Box 197 Times office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to help to take care of horses or cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERKSHIP IN A hotel, by a young man, who can influence traveling custom. Position more an object than salary. Address S. B., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, single, that is well qualified to the business. Good permanent references. Address J. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND gardener, of Westchester County, N. Y., a situation in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given. Address [illegible] L., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German; understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, &c. Address T. K., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references. Address H. DUCHARME, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the City. Can produce good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGHly competent Apothecary, a situation as dispenser. He has had 13 years experience and can give undoubted testimonials of his knowledge of the business; would have no objection to go either West or South. Address, for three days, ESCULAPIUS, Box No. 171 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 18 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND REsponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements. One accustomed to deal with merchants in large [illegible] and who is willing to travel, preferred. A liberal [illegible] will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. H., Box No. 173 Times Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of the books and accounts of a manufactory, of orderly ways and habits of system; it will be expected that he make himself eventually thoroughly familiar with the minutiæ of the business, in all its details; [illegible] who cannot bring undoubted testimonials for integrity; no objection to an English-[illegible]. Address Box No. 910 Post-office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work [illegible] gentleman's residence on a place of 15 acres, near [illegible], belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good [illegible], understand the care of horses and farm stock, [illegible] how to take care of things generally around [illegible]. Address L. L., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENGINE OR SCOTCH HOSTLER [illegible]. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. [illegible] [illegible]-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]—A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; is neat, and of obliging disposition; the most respectable City references required. Apply at No. 26 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; good wages given; best City reference required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 50 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 28th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five story building thereon, 25 feet by 80, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. [illegible] 12th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately. The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 25 West 18th-st., the owner being about to return to France, from whence the furniture was imported two years since. Apply, between 12 and 4 o'clock, at No. 25 West 18th-st., or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE story and basement house, complete and splendidly furnished. The furniture is new, and of the most fashionable description. The house has all the modern improvements, and situated in a first-class neighborhood; price together, $14,000—or the furniture will be sold for $4,000—and the house leased for a term of years at $1,000. Address A. S. P., Box No. 169 Times Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory, 80 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story adjoining building, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—A COMPLETE COUNtry seat, containing 38 acres, in Westchester County, near Lake Wacabuc. Buildings nearly new. Fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and choice. Extended view. One-half hour from Railroad. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements, and furnished in the handsomest style; lot 25 feet by 92 feet—being No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., of WESTON, DORTIC & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, made by owner for his own use, situated in South Brooklyn; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brownstone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements; house 16x52; lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; $4,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan on a 100 feet street for sale, situated on 42d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; a good location for either stores or dwellings; no commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 81 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM AND RESIdence, near Newburgh, N. Y. Would exchange for City property. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 225 WEST 15th-st., consisting of the basement, first and second floors, and one room in the attic; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. JEWETT, in the house, or at No. 43 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 64 JOHN-st., $250; English basement house No. 107 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, $225; 7 lots on 33d-st., south side, 10th and 11th-avs.; large cellar and fire-proof vault, southwest corner of John and William-sts. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—RENT $325—A NEAT COTTAGE VERY desirable for a small family; location healthy, about 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Myrtle and Fulton-av. cars pass within a few doors. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 Warren-st., up stairs.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A TWENTY-YEARS' lease of property, corner of Church and Leonard sts., 100 by 125 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let; furniture for sale; rent of house, $650; furniture nearly new, and made for the house. Address O. A. H., Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 219 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 209 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 443 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 25 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, AND furnished rooms, at No. 92 White-st., between Broadway and Elm. Apply to H. N. DRESSLER, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the 5th story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, in or near Remsen or Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, by a lady, who would be willing to arrange to board the owner's family. Best of references exchanged. To parties breaking up housekeeping this is a first-rate opportunity. Address, stating particulars, &c., to WM. GROVES, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A FACTORY, of large dimensions, say 25x100 feet, with steam-power, and yard-room attached, located near the North or East River. In the City would be preferred. Address Box No. 937 Post-office, stating size, location and price.

WANTED—IN A LIVELY LOCATION, A STRICTly first-class, extra width, modern built dwelling-house, to cost $35,000 and upwards. Address HOUSE, care Box No. 3,136 Post-office.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—I want to lease several tenement houses for a term of years. Apply to J. F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancey-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., New-York, Nov. 30, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Office until the 13th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS, } Committee.

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

THE MANAGERS OF THE EAST RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in 4[illegible]-st., acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of $150, in answer to the appeal of C. E. PARK, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 22 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Of every quality and style.

18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.

18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.

OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.

ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesrooms, No. 22 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF, VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR, WHITE POLAR BEAR, HUDSON-BAY WOLF, Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS SALE.

DAVID SCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, from balance of stock, English pressure call-bells, morocco cases, steel cheese scoops with slides, champagne corkscrews, silver-plated do., silver-plated napkin rings, silver fruit knives, plated handles, fine carved rollers, Rodgers' scissors, various styles and sizes, do. pen and pocket knives, also invoice of gold jewelry, rich plated fish knives in cases, English nut cracks, silver-plated teaspoons, iron jewel safe, with large and small Bramah locks, dish covers in sets, leather bags of various sizes, plain and with locks, tea sets of six pieces, swing kettle, tea, sugar, cream and slop and silver-edge waiters; also, sets, five pieces, coffee, tea, S. C. and S. do., coffee urns, &c. Superior upright refrigerators, with a variety of other goods.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,

Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.

The sale will take place MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Until which time the Pictures will be on view DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &C. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell the balance of the above goods THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. See Herald advertisement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

20 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
13 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	70 each.
12 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each.
25 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
39 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	100 each.
100 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	25 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
300 shares Kerosene Gas-light Co (H.)	25 each.
25 shares Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	10 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	25 each.
15 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	35 each.
35 shares Great Western Fire Ins. Co.	100 each.
60 shares American Guano Co.	100 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100 each.
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100 each.

$3,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 2d Mortgage.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 12. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable stock of old wines, &c., the stock of a large Importing and Jobbing house, all superior and fully guaranteed, viz.: F. W. Cosen's Victoria and M. & F. Tosar's Sherries; Arambura and Comet, Brown do., Tower, Lawson & Co., Sanderman, Foster & Co. old dry Port; Vieux Cognacs, Otard in eighth-casks, pure; Chagales do. do.; Gies, Remas, Scotch, Irish and American Whiskys; very fine 1851 and 1848 Clarets; office maps, chairs, desks, safe, &c., &c.

Also, the balance remaining from our last sales, viz.: reserve lots pale and dark 1846 brandy; do. 1845 Jamaica; imperial cabinet champagne; Virgin and Duff Gordon pale sherry, in original casks; old Antiqua and Nabob Jamaica rum; Cutter Bourbon whisky; Jockey Club gin; cases Renault's (1802) Cognac, guaranteed; brown sherry, in glass; London gin; Princess sherry.

Also, about 97,000 Havana cigars of superior quality, in usual-sized packages, mostly in tenth boxes, viz.: La Prima Donna, Reg. Britannica, Paul Morphy, Concha, Sancho Panza do. La Intimidad, James Buchanan, Londresfino, Concha, Reg. Partogas, Reg. Britannica, Prensados, Conchas, Norriega, Millar Communes, Prensados, Londres, Dugo, Trubay, Reg. Concha, La Confianza, La Norma and other favorite brands.

To parties who have purchased at former sales nothing need be said; to parties who have not, we respectfully invite them to test samples on morning of sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of English and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollet's England, 16 vols.; Beaumont and Fletcher's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., 8vo., bound in tree marble calf; Walter Scott's complete works, 98 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 99 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols., half mor.; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, 2 vols., 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 150 plates, together with the suppressed plates, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 50 fine line Engravings by Wilkie and others, folio, half morocco; Gems of European Art, 2 vols.; Imperial to Illuminated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopædia Britannica, 26 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many elegantly bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., J. W. PORTER will sell THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; rosewood secretary, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window-curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, wash-stands with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 140 East Broadway, near Pike-st., every article of which will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and must be removed by Saturday from the premises. This sale embraces among other things, parlor, basement and chamber furniture; mahogany and rosewood tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, marble-top bureaus, washstands, bookcases, extension tables, chandeliers, gas fixtures throughout the house, mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, engravings, oil-cloth, crockery, china ware, tea and coffee urn, knives, S. P. forks, mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds. Also one fine mahogany French secretary.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 396 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

64 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM. ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1st-av.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.
2d-av.—6 lots, east side, 50 ft. 5 in. north of 108th-st.
111th-st.—3 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 2d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 2d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 2 full lots adjoining. Also, 3 gore lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—6 lots, north side, 225 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.
125th-st.—7 lots south side, 165 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
126th-st.—1 lot, south side, 225 ft. west 5th-av.
126th-st.—1 lot, north side, 250 ft. east of 4th-av.
126th-st.—2 lots, north side, 200 ft. east of 4th-av.
126th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
128th-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 25 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage; also, new furniture, in variety, for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN HAS A FINE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS, BEAVER CLOAKS, LINED CLOTH CLOAKS, FANCY BEAVER CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Also, FRENCH AND SPANISH SACQUES AND BASQUES, elegant in style and finish.

No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE 279
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, Broadway. 283

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARgest stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, &c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters. Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 363 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment. ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., Agency of Hilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins, No. 6 College-place.

FURS.

310 CANAL-ST. 310
LADIES' FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.

Victorines, a full prime fur, $12 50.
Victorines, in dark colored fur, $14 50.
Mink Muffs, from $12 50 up.
Mink Half Capes, from $22 up.
Mink Large Capes, from $35 up.
My Furs are warranted genuine, and as represented.

JOHN J. BENSON, Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

339 FURS! FURS! FURS! 339
Unprecedented attraction.
GREAT BARGAINS!

The entire elegant stock of the RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, to be sold at retail, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. Stock valued at $156,000.

AT NO. 339 BROADWAY, between Worth and Franklin sts.

☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the stock.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS. EURICH & BUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a strictly private family, in a situation central and convenient to down town conveyances. The room must be well furnished, the table substantial and house contain the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, Box No. 779 Post Office.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 Times Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, and a single room on the third floor, may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 21 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a room in a first-class house, in a central part of the City. Good references required. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board in one of the most pleasant parts of Brooklyn—private family. House has gas, baths, hot water, &c. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st. Ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse—a quiet, comfortable house for the Winter, with a pleasant family, is desired, and would be permanent if suited; unexceptionable references given; price, including fire and gas, not to exceed $50 per month. Address W. F., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and near to Wall and Fulton Ferries; modern improvements in the house.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, by a gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, in the upper part of the City, west side. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 3,913 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 282 Henry-st.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—By an old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call for a few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TEN MINUTES' walk from Fulton Ferry, with or without board, one or two comfortably furnished rooms, with grates, closets, &c., in a small private family, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.—A FEW MAY find elegant accommodation in a private family, by applying at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square. Colored help and a good table.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, in a house pleasantly situated, near the New-York Hotel and Brevoort House. Breakfast provided if desired. Address Box No. 645 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 1[illegible] Lexington-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS, No. 8 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y., R. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE. In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER. NO. 64 WALL-STREET. Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale. Loans obtained on good securities.

EUGENE THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA, By A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 28th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 28, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.,
S. B. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 28th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution. N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 28, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,384, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,423, June 12, '56, 5 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '58, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid. PHILIP HARMON.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERIcan Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand, at the office of Otis, Lewis & Bown, No. 20 Dey-st. WM. S. BOWN, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE Shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 50 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 12 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. G. HOLDEN & CO. New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS from P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nurseries in Holland. For sale, cases containing about 400 hyacinths, 350 tulips, and 2,000 fine bulbs of different sorts, most carefully packed. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES.—BY AUTHORITY OF [illegible] of the State of New-York, [illegible] Common Council of the City of New-York, the Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, [illegible] City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the [illegible] South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and [illegible] Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the [illegible] A. D. 1860, with all the rights, privileges [illegible] thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been, reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, and that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, shall be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at any point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

A further stipulation will be inserted in the lease that the lessee shall run the said several ferries, at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease [illegible].

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessee, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessee, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time also, be required to furnish an obligation, to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire engine, or force pump, with hose [illegible] of the quality and dimensions to be used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 18, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park. Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WIDENING OF Reade-st., on the northerly side, between Broadway and Centre-st., notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1860, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by or on behalf of Abel T. Anderson, John S. Anderson, James Anderson, and others, assignments of the sum of $6,399, awarded in the above entitled matter, to unknown owners, of lot known as No. 24 Reade-st., in said City of New-York, and further designated on the Commissioner's map, of the property required for widening and extending said Reade-st., as, and by the number 14 (ten,) and for the payment of said sum of money to them. Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1859. WM. VENVIL, Att'y for claimants, No. 149 Broadway. d8-lawtw W

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.

MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-lawtmTh JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON Ferries of the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn, will meet on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, New-York, in relation to the ferries running between said Cities. F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman Special Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. [illegible] East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor. je23-lawt6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.

JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE,
JAMES S. BAILEY,
o27-lawtmTh* EDWARD A. TUTTLE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 28th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 29, 1859. o5-lawtmTh* SELAH B. SHAMAN, Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given or required. Address, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTER, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

$500 TO $1,000.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN of energy and first-rate address, and business talent, who will be disengaged on the first of January, desires to invest this amount in some good, legitimate business, wherein money can be made steadily and without risk; or would accept a good situation, either as book-keeper or salesman, and refers to present employers, with whom he has served in both capacities for the past six years. Address M. H., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

$10,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING $10,000 to invest in manufacturing a very valuable article for the million, secured by Letters Patent, and now in successful operation, can learn of an opportunity, with the certainty of large returns, by inquiring at No. 1[illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible], between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

$3,000—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, with the above amount, to join the advertiser in the publication of a weekly journal, already established, in which the sum may easily be doubled yearly. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] lower Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $5,000, in a planing and lumber business now in full and successful operation in this City. The object is to extend the business, and obtain the services of a party interested in its prosecution. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,201 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, well situated; about $1,000 worth regular preparations on hand, and the same amount put up for domestic use. An interview desired. Address F. F., Box No. 180 Times Office.

$1,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN interest in an established flour, feed and grain business. Address, with real name and particulars, W. A. B., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST.—J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO. New-York, Nov. 15, 1859.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery, at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 63 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. Commencing Monday, November [illegible], 1859, trains will leave [illegible] Station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, [illegible] and 11 A. M., [illegible] P. M. For White Plains—[illegible] and 5 P. M. For White Plains—4:30 P. M., from [illegible] corner White and Centre sts. For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from [illegible]. For Millerton—3 P. M., from [illegible]. For Albany—9 A. M., from [illegible]. Mail train. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE: Williams' Bridge—[illegible] and [illegible] A. M., [illegible] and 3:40 P. M. White Plains—[illegible] and 1:30 A. M.; 4:40 P. M. Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—[illegible] A. M. Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. [illegible]—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from [illegible], North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M. The [illegible] A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence with East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, [illegible], Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the [illegible] and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—[illegible] Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer [illegible], at [illegible] A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Freight [illegible]. Fare from Fulton Market slip, [illegible] cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 30 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. [illegible], 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York [illegible] and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] edition. Over 400 pages 18mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas,* &c.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[illegible] Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, THE WELL-KNOWN author and Surgeon, may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases and weaknesses to which the sexes are liable. No. 41 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

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DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTITIONER'S Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 129 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER, at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the [illegible] of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, expose the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a seal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

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EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. PRASSEY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

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W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............................$130
Second Cabin Passage............................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............................$110
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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JOHN BELL.......................Capt. W. CREIGHTON

(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells.*) are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Fri., Dec. 9	JOHN BELL...Sat., Nov. 12
U. KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31	U. KINGDOM, Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL, Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.

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Saloon Cabin...$65 | Forward Cabin...$50 | Steerage...$30

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Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

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The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.........	$20
To Mobile..............	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo..........	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C........	23
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C........	23
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla......	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla............	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla........	20

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No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

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H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
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FOR THE SOUTH.—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $300. Apply to

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY,
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent.

Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHING to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

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A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 83 Murray-st., has, by his straightforward course, the fairness of his prices, and the excellence of his stock secured a reputation which will be lasting. With a capital of $60,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertion."—*New-York Atlas.*

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Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

COME THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock. Elegant japanned tea trays, in sets and singly, at your own prices, at auction, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—CAPT. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Dead Sea Exploring Expedition, will deliver a Lecture at the COOPER INSTITUTE, *for the Benefit of the Kane Monument Fund,* on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT—"THE COMMERCE OF THE EAST, ITS DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE GREAT FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND." Illustrated by Maps, showing the Ocean Routes, River and Canal Navigation, and Projected Lines of Railway.

SEASON TICKETS for the Course, admitting a lady and gentleman.............................$3 00
Season Ticket for the Course, admitting one person...2 00
Single Admission................................25

For sale at all the music and bookstores.

JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND

Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

KIRWAN.

The first of a course of lectures (for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Church) will be delivered by Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (KIRWAN,) in the Brooklyn ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—LITERARY EMINENCE.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR NAIRNE ON *The Philosophy of Liberty,* on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Mission School of Christ Church. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets may be had at Kashow's and Stiver's book stores, and Jones & Terhune's hardware store.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

HON. DAVID R. JAQUES WILL DELIVER a public lecture on the *Practice in the Surrogates' Courts,* before the Law Students of the University, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the Bar are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 485 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

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The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

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On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

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MR. SALLIARD, PUPIL OF ZIMMERMAN, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives Lessons of Singing, Piano, Melodeon, composition and tunes pianos. The Misses SALLIARD, natives of Paris, wish situations in a school, as French, Piano and Melodeon teachers, or in a private family. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach the junior classes in a school, or as governess in a family where the children are under twelve. Apply or address, till next Saturday, at the Brown House, Kent-av., Brooklyn, one door from Myrtle-av., south-east corner.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, WELL educated, wishes to make an engagement as *Dame de Compagnie,* or to teach the French language in a ladies' Institute, or in a private family; no objection to go out of town. Address L. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO COMEDY, MUSIC, AND THE BALLET,

By MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8,
THIRD NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

Mr. BOURCICAULT as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
Or,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.

The time—The present Winter.

N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton..............................Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate...........................Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally......................Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa"..................................Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave
...................................Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.........................Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.................Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter......................Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe............................Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes..........Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman...................................Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.Miss H. Secor
Coillou, an Overseer..............................Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.................................Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk.............Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave...............Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave.......................Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave..........................Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne....................................Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave..................Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynchverdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way—Zoe's freedom—Free at last.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McCloskey appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

During the Winter season, the doors will open at 6 P. M. The entertainments commence at 7.

Families bringing children are informed that the entertainments always conclude before 10½ o'clock. This rule will only be departed from under particular circumstances, and this departure will be notified in the bills.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.

Geo. Christy..................................Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley.............................Business Manager
S. C. Campbell..............................Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, and
EVERY EVENING during the week,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ECHO BAND; or, DAMON OF THE WOODS.
GRAND BURLESQUE CONCERT A LA MUSARD.
THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
AFRICAN QUARRELS, &c., &c.

Concluding with, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce called the

FUGITIVES.

Characters by the company.

NEW SONGS, ACTS AND FEATURES.

For full particulars see programme.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
Mr. SAM COWELL,
THE
RENOWNED MUSICAL COMEDIAN,

In his laughable and delightful characters. Concerts will be given every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING, at the FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. COWELL appears in SIX CHARACTERS EVERY EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the box-office from 9 to 4, and at the principal music-stores.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾.

FREE CHURCH FAIR.—LADIES INTERESTED in the Good Shepherd Church in 54th-st., will hold a Fair to assist Rev. Ralph Hoyt in rebuilding the edifice destroyed by a tornado last year. To commence TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at No. 722 Broadway, near Astor-place. Contributions and patronage respectfully solicited. Mrs. HOYT, Directress.

FAIR—OF THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME FOR discharged Female Prisoners, will open on THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and continue on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE
BUT ONE
OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TO-NIGHT,
AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled

THE WIFE'S SECRET,

with the following excellent cast:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.....................Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier.................E. V. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward.............J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.........C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service...................................Levick
Harry, a courier......................................Jeffries
Richard....... | servants to Sir Walter |.............Henry
Robert..Evans
James..Mancester
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn...................Miss Macarthy
Maud...Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott.................................Laura Keene

To conclude with the admired farce of

THE BONNIE FISH WIFE,

in which Messrs. Burnett, Peters, Bevick and Miss Macarthy will appear.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1859,
THE
BENEFIT
OF
MR. MARK SMITH

Will take place, on which occasion an attractive entertainment will be presented. Box-Book now open.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 8, and every evening till further notice.

UNMISTAKEABLE
AND
JOYOUS SUCCESS
of the
NEW COMEDY,

By STERLING COYNE, in three acts, most enthusiastically received in London, having had a career of many months' representation, called

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly..........................Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook...............................Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots..................Mr. Walcot
Coachman....................................Mr. Oliver
Gardener......................................Mr. Baker
Trap..Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly................................Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown.........................Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots.........................Miss Floyd
Fanny..Miss Tree
Cook...Miss Carman

The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with, the farce of

TO PARIS AND BACK.

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere and Miss Floyd, appear.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) and also SATURDAY,

THE NEW COMEDY,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To conclude with, first time in America, a new farce called

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced

A DRAMA,

FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

A NEW BURLESQUE
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, &c., &c. Box book open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Fox and Lingard...................................Proprietors

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8,

The performance will commence with

FAUST;

Or, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.

Concluding with

HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

AT PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.

THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.

Admission 25 cents; children under nine 15 cents.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

This unique establishment contains all that is

RARE AND CURIOUS
in the animal world.

Among the prominent features may be found Hannibal

THE MAMMOTH OF THE WORLD,

securely bound in large chain cables; also,

PROF. LONGWORTHY,

entering the dens of

FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS.

That wonderfully educated pony,

BLACK DIAMOND.

Also, the

Pony Prince and monkey Jocko will be introduced

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 8 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday evening,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss P. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.

J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS,
CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

John Tryon...Manager

Fifth night of the Equestrian Drama

BUCK BISON;
Or,
BABY BLANCHE, THE CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE.
MLLE LOUISE WELLS' GREAT TROUPE,

Besides which, the unprecedented

CIRCUS TROUPE,

Will give twelve splendid acts in the circle.

New and splendid additions to the Company, will be introduced next MONDAY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of

P. P. P. P.

in which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.

CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts.

Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the

"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"

Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.

Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
THE GREAT VIOLINIST,
THE GREAT VIOLINIST,
HAS ARRIVED.
HAS ARRIVED.

He will soon have the honor of making his début before the American public. Letters for Senor OLIVEIRA may be addressed to Box No. 1,289 Post-Office.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S FIRST SUBSCRIPTION RECITAL TO-NIGHT at GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway. Subscription lists open at the music-stores of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; J. Schuberth, No. 20 Spring-st. Mr. G. will play one of his latest compositions,

"THE SONG OF REST."

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,

No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DU CHAILLIE'S COLLECTION,

From Tropical Africa, the only specimens of the

GORILLA

In this country. Open, day and evening, at No. 695 Broadway, just below Bleecker-st.

Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND startling success of the new legendary and historical drama. To all who come before the curtain rises, a comfortable seat. THE DOOM OF DEVILLE will be repeated THURSDAY, Dec. 8, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. For scenery, cast and incidents, see small bills. Now to be seen here, a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, Commission to a lieutenancy, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS BY HIS FRIENDS AND PUPILS.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1859, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. On which occasion Prof. HOWS will present selections from Shakespeare, Longfellow, Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Edgar A. Poe. Tickets $1 each, may be obtained at the leading book-stores, and at the door on the evening of the Testimonial.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, MRS. ANNA CORA RITCHIE, } Acting Committee.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT—Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

NO PERFORMANCE.

In consequence of Mrs. DRAYTON being attacked by a violent cold, these popular entertainments must be suspended for a day or two.

Notice will be given of the next performance.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, having returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, TWO READINGS from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, and THURSDAY, 15th inst. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appleton's and Mr. Crowen's bookstores.

NOTICE.—THE FAIR OF THE YOUNG LADIES' Bible Class connected with the Sabbath School of the Middle Dutch Church, will be continued TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, afternoon and evening. Tickets to be had at the door.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

[illegible] CONCERT [illegible]

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, 1859,

In aid of the Sunday School of

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Proceeds to be applied to the purchase of Library and Recitation Books and for clothing the destitute and [illegible] Children of the School.

St. Ann's Church has been established for the benefit of the Deaf Mutes of the City and vicinity of New-York. There are of this interesting class of persons, and their connections, over two hundred, who may be brought under the influence of this mission. After worshiping for seven years in the University Chapel and in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, the friends of this enterprise have been enabled to purchase the Church and Parsonage in West 18th-st., near 5th-av., lately occupied by Christ Church. The Church is admirably adapted in every respect to the deaf mute service, and is most advantageously situated in its central position, for the deaf mutes who come from all parts of this great City and its suburbs.

This Church provides for this interesting class of people one service in the sign-language every Lord's day, and supports a pastor who can be to them a counselor and friend in their temporal as well as spiritual wants, visiting them in sickness and trouble, and seeing that they all have situations in which to earn a respectable livelihood. The morning and the evening services are with the voice, and a Sunday School has just been established for the children of the Parish, and others of the neighborhood who may be brought in from time to time. The School is now thoroughly organized, and all that is necessary is to procure funds for the immediate wants. In furtherance of this end, the members of the Mendelssohn Union and other kind friends have given their valuable assistance. It now only remains for a generous public to come forward, and second the efforts so nobly commenced by them; and we earnestly appeal to all Christian people for assistance in this undertaking.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture.............Mendelssohn.............[illegible]

On four grand Pianos, by Mrs. Bordman, Mrs. W. [illegible] Berge, Miss Pearson, Miss Condon and Miss Teresa [illegible]; Messrs. George W. Morgan, William Berge, and C. Berge.

The Alexandre Organ..................Mr. W. H. [illegible]

2. Chorus..........Mendelssohn Union.............[illegible]

Oh great is the depth of the riches of wisdom
And knowledge of the Father!
Oh great is the depth of the wisdom
And of the knowledge of our God!
How deep and unerring is he in his judgments,
His ways are past our understanding!
Sing his glory for evermore. Amen.

3. Ballad..........[illegible]

Mrs. J. M. MOZART.

4. Fantasie for two Pianos....(Lucrezia)........[illegible]

Messrs. BERGE AND MORGAN.

5. Descriptive..........The Gambler's Wife...........Russell.

Dr. GUILMETTE.

6. Fantasie for the Violin.......(Anna Bolena).......Alard.

Mr. H. APPY.

7. "War Song,"..................from [illegible]

Mr. C. HUNNER AND CHORUS.

PART II.

1. Quartette for Piano............[illegible]

(Messrs. G. W. MORGAN, WILLIAM BERGE, W. H. CURTIS and CH. BERGE.

2. "Good Night Farewell,"..................[illegible]

Miss MARY E. HAWLEY.

3. Chorus—"Twine Ye the Garlands,"..........[illegible]

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

4. Ballad—"Within a Mile of Edinborough Town."

Miss LOUISA FRANCIS.

5. Variations for the Violin.......(Norma)..........[illegible]

Mr. H. APPY.

6. Ballad.

Mrs. J. M. MOZART.

7. Schottisch De Concert (The Bloomer) G. W. Morgan

(Published by C. Fries, Brooklyn. Mr. G. W. MORGAN.

8. Double Chorus.......Mendelssohn Union.......[illegible]

Accompanied on two Pianos and the Alexandre Organ.

Sing to the Lord with Timbrels and with Dances [illegible]
Sing to the Lord a joyful song!
Thy Right Hand, O Lord, is become glorious;
Thy Right Hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained of Daniel Dana, Jr., No. 381 Broadway; Messrs. Hall & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway; the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, No. 762 Broadway; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, No. 55 East 21st-st.; office of Studley's Express, (New-Haven depot,) and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR,
NOW OPEN,
DAY AND EVENING,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.
It presents a
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH FANCY ARTICLES
and RARE WORKS OF ART,
Among which will be found
AN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE,
WRITTEN IN THE 13TH CENTURY,
500 YEARS OLD.
Also,

A SPLENDID BOOK OF VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS of celebrated Kings, Queens, Philosophers, Statesmen and Writers, including interesting original letters of George Washington, and other Presidents of the United States, of Washington Irving, Robert Fulton, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Sir Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Herschel, Humboldt, Bonaparte, Charles Carroll, Alexander Hamilton, Francis Lieber, LL. D., &c., &c.

The letter of WASHINGTON IRVING, in this collection, was written expressly for this Fair but a few days before his lamented death. That of EDWARD EVERETT was also written for same charitable object. There are two letters in the collection from Sir HENRY CLINTON, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces during our Revolutionary War, of real historical value. The collection at the Fair is the most rare and extensive in the United States. The other

VALUABLE AND SPLENDID
ARTICLES,
AND MAGNIFICENT AND RARE
PAINTINGS, CURIOSITIES, INCLUDING
STATUARY, &c., &c.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Will well repay a visit.
The thrilling tones of the
ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of the well-known
LEADER,
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
shed an enchantment over the scene.
The Refreshment Department
is beautifully fitted up.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA,
COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA,
HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
NEW OPERETTA. THE BEST YET.
THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

Mr. H. Drayton's highly successful Operatic Proverb,

"THERE'S A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD;"

or, a new version of

THE SONNAMBULIST,

With the Original Music by Bellini.

The ORIGINAL and BEAUTIFUL AIRS, MELODIES, DUETS, &c., of the celebrated Opera have been retained.

To conclude with the laughable comic Operetta,

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Popular song, "SIMON THE CELLARER," by Mr. DRAYTON; Mrs. DRAYTON will sing "SWEET HOME."

Places, sofas and single seats may be secured any number of nights in advance, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
UNMISTAKABLE
AND
JOYOUS SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW COMEDY,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Will be given
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 6 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 629 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JAMES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,

Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, afford advantages that cannot be [illegible].

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEDSTEADS,

of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,

in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Edinburgh and Africa at this port.

The Successive Stages of the Eastern Question.

Napoleon Withdrawn to Private Life.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. JEFFERY, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., stopping at Queenstown on the following day, reached this port last evening, and was subsequently arrived the Queen, Capt. SANDERS, from Southampton, on the evening 24th.

We have received advices to the 24th ult., with which the following details.

The ship *Isaac of Washington*, from Liverpool bound to Boston, was burnt at sea, Nov. 11, off Cape Fin[illegible]. All hands were compelled to take to the boats, and were picked up after 6 hours' exposure.

The ship, from New-Orleans, was aground on St. Pelagie Company for about six hours, on the 19th [illegible]. The ship *Alliance*, of and from Liverpool, [illegible] in a sinking state, and [illegible] water in the hold, September 8, 40 [illegible] West. Crew saved, and transferred to the Prussian brig *Neuter Stern*.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* of the 22d ult., announces that the ratifications of France, Austria and Sardinia exchanged at Zurich, the day before, the ratifications of the treaties of Nov. 10.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch from Paris dated on the 24th, says: Prince SCHWARZENBERG has presented to Count WALEWSKI the letters from the Austrian Government, addressed to the Foreign Powers, inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations will be dispatched by French couriers conveying similar invitations from the French Government.

The London Morning Post says: "The Italian question occupies the constant attention of the English Government, and especially of the Foreign Office. No formal invitation to take part in a Congress has as yet, as far at least as our knowledge extends, been received in this country, nor is any invitation likely to be received until some agreement of a definite character shall be established between the Governments of France and England respecting those issues of the proposed Congress which the two great Western Powers alike desire, and to effect which they are willing mutually to cooperate."

Le Nord says it is probable the discussions in the Congress will extend over five or six months. The terms of peace will first be examined, and then the means of carrying them into effect will be discussed.

A Cologne paper writes: "It may be considered certain that Russia and Prussia will not attend the Congress without England."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Advertiser* recently announced that at a Cabinet Council Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. MILNER GIBSON had been appointed a Committee to report to the Cabinet relative to the nature of the Reform Bill, which it would be intended to bring into Parliament in the coming session. The same authority states that the Committee, after having had several meetings on the subject, laid their views before the Cabinet Council, which deliberated on Saturday last, and is informed that at present the intention of the Palmerston Government is to limit the intended measure to the mere extension of the franchise. The question of disfranchisement, and the mode of taking the votes of the electors, are either to be deferred or to be made separate measures, so that the main question of the extension of the franchise should not be endangered. The *Advertiser* adds: "It is believed by gentlemen that they will be able to carry a measure for extending the franchise to a moderate extent, but they are doubtful whether they would not be [illegible] if they to meddle with the question of disfranchisement, or propose any alteration in the existing mode of taking the votes of the constituencies. Members are of opinion that no measure ought to be brought into the House at the present crisis which would necessitate, if rejected, the dissolution of Parliament—an event which they conceive would be most injurious to the public interests in the existing state of our foreign relations."

At the Great Western Railway of Canada meeting in London, on the 23d ult., a resolution was passed changing the existing third and fourth mortgages, guaranteed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, for the loan of £250,000, and to take a similar amount in lieu thereof, of an issue of £500,000 of guarantee shares, to be secured by a mortgage on the property of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company.

Of the £300,000 to be raised by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, only one-sixth has yet been secured. The assistance extended by Government is regarded as inadequate.

Hon. MONTGOMERY EGERTON, author of works on India, died at his seat in Surry, on the 21st ult.

Dr. PRIESNIT was removed to Newgate on the 22d, preparatory to his trial for bigamy, which was to commence on the 26th ult.

It was reported that negotiations were progressing for the forwarding of New-York direct mails *viâ* Queenstown.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the staff of the French expedition to China is under orders to leave on the 15th of January. The second battalion of the foot chasseurs was employed at Paris on the 21st, preparatory to their embarkation for China. The men are to be provided with cloaks of thick blue cloth, having caps and hood, and high boots to cross marshes.

The *Opinion Nationale* contains a violent protest against the participation of France in the Chinese war. "Let us not," it says, "shed the blood of our children to secure a gigantic market to our industrial rival, with whom we can hardly compete at home."

It is stated that during the whole Chinese war a fortnightly mail is to be organized between Canton and Toulon, *viâ* Suez.

The *Guienne*, a Bordeaux journal, has been seized, and is to be prosecuted, for having innocently reproduced the letter falsely attributed to the King of Sardinia by the *Ami de la Religion*.

The *Univers* of the *Dimanche* has received a first warning for an article written by Count D'HAUSSONVILLE, son-in-law of the Duke of Broglie.

The Paris correspondent says that he cannot [illegible] that an official circular restraining the French papers in their expressions against England has not been issued, but its existence is denied in official quarters.

Count PERPONCHER, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived, and has been presented to their Imperial Majesties at Compiegne, it is stated, to give the French Government authentic explanations of the intentions of his Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

Baron GROS has left Paris for London, having been summoned, it is said, to receive the last instructions of the British Cabinet respecting the Congress.

The iron-plated steam-frigate *Normandy* is expected to be launched at Cherbourg in March. Keels of two large transports, for conveyance of horses, are about to be laid down. They are to have steam screws, and are such as to be capable of containing 300 horses and the army mess.

The Constitutionnel confirms the statement that the *Ami de la Religion* would be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French, relative to the Regency of the Prince DE CARIGNAN.

The prosecution of MONTALEMBERT has been set on foot, and the Count has received a summons from the Judicial Instruction. A summons is also expected in the case of M. EMILE GIRARDIN, on account of that journalist of his which was seized just in time to prevent publication.

Dr. BARRY, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, had died in Paris.

The mother of the child MORTARA had arrived in Paris, determined to demand from the Congress the restoration of her child.

The Paris Bourse correspondent says financial and commercial circles have somewhat displeased this week by the announcement of the intention of the Crédit Mobilier to issue 24,000 debentures, of £20 each, belonging to the Compagnie Générale Maritime. It is believed that the Council of State will not authorize the operation.

The rentes was dull, but steady, at 69 95.

ITALY.

The anxiety to the text of Gen. GARIBALDI's last proclamation to the Italian people, as published by the Gazette of Nice:

TO THE ITALIANS:

Feeling that, by cunning devices and vain promises, the question of action inherent in my rank in the army of Central Italy is continually hampered—a freedom which I have won and for the object which every gallant Italian must wish—I have resigned the military service.

Soldier for Sardinia, I, however, shall again call upon his guidance God for the deliverance of our country; I shall be in the ranks of some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms.

The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment troubles the majestic march of our affairs, should engage us more than ever to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is capable of repeatedly the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay up stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state. G. GARIBALDI."

The *Moniteur*, of the 22d, publishes the following statement: The French Government believing that the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. BECCOMBERESI would prejudice the questions which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked on the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given by the Government of Sardinia, which declare the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. BECCOMBERESI, and that the concentration in his hands of the government of Central Italy, had in no manner the character of a virtual Regency. With reference to this question the article concludes by reminding the public that the *Moniteur* is the only political organ of the Government.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree to insure the execution of that clause of the treaty of Zurich wherein the giving up of the Austrian vessels captured during the late war, but not yet adjudged as prizes, is stipulated.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. GRANDGUILLOT, says that the declarations of the Cabinet of Turin, on the subject of the Regency of M. BONCOMPAGNI, are of a nature to make those arrangements possible which have generally been considered as very difficult of execution. It is understood that if M. BONCOMPAGNI exercises the Regency, it is only for the maintenance of order in Central Italy. Italian interests are in harmony with European interests, in order to reserve for the Congress the definitive regulation of the situation of the Italian peninsular.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of four millions to fortifying Cremona, Pavia, Lonato, and another place.

A memorandum of the Tuscan Government tells the European Powers that if the Congress orders the restoration of the Grand Duke they will oppose it to the last. If attacked, they will, though sure of defeat, do their best to repel force by force.

The following nominations are announced at Turin: The Marquis of Villa Marina as Governor of Milan, and M. DRAMERESNE as Ambassador at Paris.

A dispatch dated Bologna, Nov. 22, says the Second Regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colors amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army.

GERMANY.

It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince DE METTERNICH, has protested here against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaties of peace signed at Zurich.

Baron DE TALLEYRAND will be appointed Ambassador at Berlin. The MARQUIS DE BONNEVILLE will be appointed Ambassador at Athens.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Post* says: "The Vienna Cabinet assures its friends, at home and abroad, that the Emperor has agreed to reduce the army, contrary to the solicitations of many of his advisers.

The official Dresden *Journal* contains the intelligence that on the 23d the conferences of the Ministers of several Federal States were to take place at Winsburg, to take into consideration the several questions of federal policy. Austria and Prussia have received official intimation of the above.

The Dresden *Journal* also publishes a summary of the votes given by the representatives of Saxony in the sitting of the Federal Commission, in which the question of the Constitution of Hesse Electoral was brought forward. The same journal announces that the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, Hesse Electoral, Darmstadt, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe-Miningen and Saxe-Altenberg, will take part in the conferences at Winsburg.

It is related in political circles, says a Vienna letter-writer, that Baron BRUCK was on the point of quitting office about a week ago. Every one seems *to feel that the Minister of Finance "has made himself impossible,"* but unfortunately for Austria she has no statesman who is able to take his place.

It is whispered in military circles that an officer of high rank will be called to account for his management of the Commissariat Department during the war. He is generally accused of having accepted "douceurs" from the purveyors of stores, but it remains to be seen whether the charge is well founded.

At nearly every meeting which takes place in Hungary, whatever may be its character, there is sure to be some outburst of patriotic feeling; and in order to multiply the opportunities for these demonstrations, agricultural and horticultural associations are being multiplied and patronised in a very remarkable manner.

DENMARK.

A dispatch dated Copenhagen, Nov. 21, says: "The *Dagbladet* announces that a council of ministers was held to-day, at which it was resolved that the President of the Cabinet should render to the King the resignation of the whole ministry. M. COTTRIET has been summoned by his Majesty the King."

THE MOROCCO WAR.

The Opposition journals of Madrid, violently attack the government for the concessions acceded to England in the Morocco affair.

According to the latest accounts from Morocco, Mr. DRUMMOND HAY, the English Consul-General, remained at Tangier, and was holding frequent conferences with the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fact is now officially announced in Paris that in the space of twenty days the campaign in Morocco lasted, one-fifth of the expeditionary corps perished from disease.

General EGIAGUE continues to fortify Ceuta. The embarkation of the first *corps d'armée* has been completed, and on the 21st that of the second was completed. The bad weather has rendered the shipment of war *matériel* difficult. The organization of the battalions in the Basque provinces is proceeding actively.

A dispatch, dated at Marseilles, Nov. 21, says: "Gen. MARMIFRAY is expected here this evening from Africa on his way to Paris. The last proclamation of Gen. MARMIFRAY, which is dated Ouzador, 10th inst., announces that the inhabitants of that place had been compelled to pay a ransom in order to avoid the chastisement they had brought on themselves by their behavior. The Cadi had been arrested and brought to Tangier. The military chest of the contingent was respected as belonging to the Emperor of Morocco; with that State France continues to maintain peaceable relations. A corps of observation will remain on the frontiers. The proclamation concludes by stating that illness had reduced the effective force of the French expeditionary force by one-fifth, but the soldiers, nevertheless, display moral force, and admirable and unaltered discipline."

TURKEY.

The following news of the 12th ult., has been received from Constantinople. The camps at Sophia and Shumla have been raised. The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the Porte has not definitely prohibited the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Out of forty-one conspirators, five were condemned to death, thirteen to hard labor for life, eight to prolonged, and nine to short periods of imprisonment. The Sultan at once commuted the sentence of the men condemned to death. The screw gun-boat *Intrepid* stranded as it was returning from Volo, with Sir H. BULWER on board. It is stated at Constantinople that the submarine cable broke while being laid between Candia and Alexandria, at some 70 miles from the last mentioned place.

GREECE.

The Sixth Legislative Session of the Greek Chambers, was opened on the 10th inst., by King OTHO. After mentioning various local measures, the Royal Speech formally announces the opening of the Sixth Legislative Session.

INDIA.

Later news had been received from India, but it is unimportant. Business at Calcutta was dull.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Swatow and Taiwan, as stipulated by that treaty.

Trade uninterrupted. European goods in good demand for the North. Tea a shade lower in prices. Silk unchanged. Exchange on London, 6s. 8d. Exchange for Bank bills, at six months, 6s. 7d.

No War between England and France.

From the London Times.

There never was an age of the world in which the development of mere material force assumed such enormous dimensions as the present. The vast armies of Semiramis, of Xerxes, of Mithridates, or Attila, exaggerated by the vanity of contemporary historians, carried within themselves the best antidote to their enormous numbers. They could not be adequately fed, they could not obey the impulse of a single mind on the day of battle. In like manner the nominal sovereignty of a Roman Emperor over the whole of Europe was really an absolute despotism within a few miles of his Court, and an anarchy tempered by occasional severities over the rest of his dominions. Modern ingenuity has done much to overcome these obstacles. Where there are railroads, armies can easily be moved and fed. Where there are telegraphs armies can be easily commanded and concentrated. The appliances of art have given to the general a power he never possessed before, and the same appliances have given to the Chief of the State a far readier command of its resources than till within the last few years could have been supposed possible. It is easier to know everything, but it is not easier to know what to do. The present is a period of transition, and it is not easy to foresee what will be the result of the present conflict between the old and the new. Intelligence moves and almost everything is changed, but it is hard to say what the result of a single Parliament, or even of a single Department, of the new order will have given way to the old. The same causes which have given vast power to the executive press on the executive power, and rendered its consideration individually more certain, and its determinations absolutely irrevocable.

It is heavy for the Russian race that side by side with this alarming development of physical power has grown up spontaneously those forces designed by Providence to operate as a salutary check to it. The natural antagonist of force is opinion; the natural exponent of opinion is a free Press; and the railway and telegraph have given to the opinion of the Press a circulation and an ubiquity which enable it at every turn to meet and to oppose, if necessary, the exhilarant pretensions of mere consolidated power. Unhappily, however, the bane and the antidote are not always found together. In France, for instance, there is the complete governmental and administrative centralization, which, as shown by M. DE TOCQUEVILLE in his recent work, successive governments have, during the last hundred years, labored with assiduous industry to build up—a machine which is ready to the hand of the first man who in a revolution can place himself at the head of the Government, and which makes him for the time being the most powerful of the human race. But the owner of this vast power will not consent to divide it; he keeps it all to himself, and allows no importunate advice, no ill-timed remonstrance from his own subjects, to jar on the harmonious working of the machine. In England the case is just the reverse. Here we have never trusted our Government with that tremendous power which belongs to a system of complete centralization, and such power as we do allow it we carefully check by the salutary influence of the utmost publicity and freedom of discussion. We venture to think that the existence of this troublesome and outspoken element in England is of considerable advantage not only to ourselves, but to our neighbors, and we go so far as to believe that France has every reason to congratulate herself that there is a free Press in England, which, utterly disconnected, from any Government, can fairly and freely represent to the Government and people of both countries those things which it imports them to know. A shackled Press, though apparently a convenience, is often a serious injury to power. A Government is apt to forget that what it sees is not written to meet the views of the public, but its own, and to deceive itself by attaching too much importance to an agency which its own acts have deprived of almost all value. For these reasons we regard with more satisfaction than perhaps the amount of the concession justifies the recent step taken by the Emperor of the French, with reference to the remonstrance which we felt it our duty to address to him on certain manifestations of feeling in France, which seemed to us directly tending to compromise the amicable relations between the two countries. We rejoice, in the first place, because the admonition is addressed directly to the Prefects—a body of gentlemen who must be held more especially responsible for the tone of the Provincial Press of France, and who will thus most justly be made the means of putting an end to an annoyance which they must have had no considerable share in creating. We rejoice, also, because the step taken by the Emperor confirms in the most signal manner the ground on which we based our remonstrance. We argued that under the laws for the regulation of the Press in France the Government must be really responsible for whatever appeared unrebuked in the newspapers. The circular of the Emperor appears entirely to have adopted this view, to have pointed out the tendency in the minds of Englishmen to identify the French Government with the French Press, and to have drawn the only reasonable inference,—that, as such language in the mouth of the Government would be full of danger to the peaceful relations between the two countries, it could not be free from danger when uttered by a Press over which the Government exercises unlimited control.

Far more important than all these, however, is the fact that the Emperor of the French wielding an amount of power difficult to conceive, governing a country the most favored in the world in situation and climate, at the head of an army 700,000 men, well commanded, well armed, well disciplined, inspired by all the confidence of success, and hardened by all the toils and dangers of actual war,—at the head of a navy which is only too formidable a rival to our own, and of a nation whose vast resources he can command and direct as the strength of one man, does not deem himself raised above the necessity of attending to the voice of public opinion and giving full weight to arguments which have no other means of penetrating to the Cabinet of an absolute Sovereign than their intrinsic reason and justice. It is gratifying to see that side by side with this enormous power has grown up something which even that Power does not feel itself at liberty to disregard, and that with the increase of force a disposition to regulate that force by the principles of a dignified forbearance and a respect for the rights and feelings of others has in some degree kept pace. As having some claim to represent this element in human affairs, we congratulate our countrymen on this admission of its importance, and we trust it will be remembered the *next time the Press is accused of stirring up the evil* passions of mankind that it can be the missionary of peace as well as of discord.

But above all do we rejoice that the Emperor of the French has given this conclusive proof that, whatever may have been his feelings, he does not now wish to stir up any ill-will in the mind of France towards England. He has given us an assurance which it is impossible to misunderstand, that, so far as he is concerned, he wishes all causes of irritation between the two countries which lie within his control to cease, and we willingly accept this declaration as the first faint streak of the dawn which may be the herald of a day clear from the clouds which have been so long gathering round us. What may have been the feelings and intentions of the Emperor up to this time we will not inquire; suffice it that he has taken a step in the direction of conciliation, and taken it in a manner equally frank and courteous. The future must show whether this step is to be followed by others, which will restore to us a cordial understanding not only between the two Governments, but between the two nations; or whether it is the result of a mere momentary impulse, to be recalled with the same facility with which it has been taken. If the silencing of the clamors against England is to stand alone, it is a concession which, though valued for the moment, can have no permanent effect upon the destinies of the two nations. If it is, as we are willing to believe, only the first advance to a return of confidence and good understanding, it is an event of unspeakable importance, and fraught with the happiest results to the welfare of France, of England, and of Europe.

The Very Latest (via Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds have been again very firm to-day, although animation was prevented by the long delay in the convocation of the Congress. Late in the day an advance took place in answer to an improvement of a like amount on the Paris Bourse. All classes of securities closed with firmness. The demand for Money to-day was rather active, many of the private Banks being apparently short, and discounters are not very anxious to do business at 2½ per cent.

Commercial tenders are required at the India Office for ships to take stores from Glasgow to Bombay. The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 27th inst., for the supply and delivery at Fernando Po of 3,800 tons of South Wales coals.

The *Daily News* describes the sugar market yesterday as firmer, and says that the tea sales have terminated heavily.

The *Times'* City Article says: A favorable tone continues in the English funds, and a slight advance has been established, to-day. There was a fair demand for discount, to-day, and at the Banks the applications were on a full average scale. In the Stock Exchange, also, 2 per cent. was given for loans on Government securities. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market continues to improve. In several English descriptions an advance of ¼ has taken place.

REPORTED DEATH OF NENA SAHIB.

The Lahore *Chronicle* of Oct. 13, containing the following paragraph, has been handed to the *Times*: "Our Oude correspondent, writing Oct. 3, says, the important news has just come in that the NENA was killed in a rally on the Nepaul frontier on the 2d ult. His followers have all dispersed in several gangs."

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

The *Times* says it is reported that Committees of the Directors of the South Eastern and of the London, Chatham, Dover and East Kent lines, met to-day, and agreed to recommend to their respective roads to consider the expediency of arranging terms of amalgamation.

BRITISH STEAMERS AND THE MOROCCO WAR.

The paddle-steamer *Emperor*, of 850 tons, the property of Messrs. GEE & Co., Hull, clears to-day at that port for Santander. She is chartered by the Spanish Government for the war service in Morocco, and is the first of a line of British steamers to be taken up in this country for the Spanish war.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Steps have been taken for the formation of a Rifle Brigade, to consist of Irishmen resident in London, under the title of the Irish Volunteer's Rifle Corps. It is stated that an exceedingly efficient body is likely to be formed in a very short time. The applications for enrolment in the London Rifle Brigade have amounted to 700. The enrolled members of the Inns of Court Corps Volunteers, yesterday, met 200 strong, to elect a managing Committee. A meeting in the city of Westminster was held, yesterday, for the purpose of forming a corps of Riflemen. The *Times* contains a long letter, urging the efficiency of corps of volunteer cavalry.

The Registrar-General, in his new report, says that the youth of the country is growing at such a rate as to add a battalion to its strength every few days.

THE BRAND OF PERIM.

The *Times* in order to set at rest some misapprehensions in France shows the nature of our occupation. We have once voluntarily abandoned Perim, but in 1857 took possession again in order to erect a lighthouse, and it is occupied by from 30 to 60 persons, including only a single European—a young officer of the Bombay Artillery. The rest are natives of India, comprising 25 sappers and 30 gunners. The sappers are occupied in keeping up the water-tank and store rooms, and the charge of the place devolves upon the gunners, who, however, [illegible] no guns, but with Arabs and Africans ground protection is necessary against [illegible]

Commercial by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 23.—The sales of Cotton for three days amount to 15,000, of which speculators and exporters take 2,000. There has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak and partially 1d. lower, the market closing dull.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices had an upward tendency, though the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull, and 6d.@1s. lower. WHEAT dull, and 1d.@2d. lower. CORN quiet, and declined 6d.@1s. ⅌ quarter. Quotations were nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF heavy, owing in large arrivals. PORK dull, and sales unimportant. BACON quiet. LARD quiet. TALLOW dull, but unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR was 6d@s. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet, at 27s. 6d. for Pots, and 27s. 9d. for Pearls. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and holders pressing on the market. SUGAR firm and partially 6d. higher. COFFEE firm. TEA.—Little inquiry and prices weak and ½@1d. lower. RICE firm. ISINGLASS OIL firm at 50s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 32s. Red Sea at 32s. 6d. The Week sales were estimated and prices firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 96¼@96⅜ for Money, and 96¼@96⅜ for Account.

American securities were in improved demand. Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 44@42 discount.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Morning.

The sales of COTTON, yesterday, were 8,000 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS dull. SUGAR buoyant. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday.

CONSOLS—96¼@96¾ for Money, and 96¼@96⅜ for Account.

NANA SAHIB is reported dead.

Spain is chartering English steamers for service in the Morocco war. PARIS, Wednesday.

The Bourse is buoyant; the Rentes are quoted 70f. 5c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 7.

$1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '89	102	100	New-York Cent. R.		79¾
10,000 Va. State 6s	b60	92¾	200	do	b30	79¾
5,000 do		92¾	200	do		79¾
2,000 do		92¾	100	do	s30	79¾
28,000 Missouri State 6s		83½	200	do	s10	79¾
5,000 do		83¼	150	do	b30	79¾
5,000 do	s60	83	100	do	b30	79¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90		80	200	do		79¾
20,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.		90	200	do	s60	80
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.		90¼	300	do	b60	80
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.		83	10	do		79¾
2,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.		82	100	do		80
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 Pc. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.		88	200	do	b60	80¼
3,000 Mich. So. & N. Ia.		60	100	do	b30	80½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		84¾	100	Reading Railroad	s30	46½
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.		83	400	do		46¾
2,000 D. L. & W. 2d M.		97	300	Ill. Cen. Railroad		85¾
2,000 Hi. & St. J. R. Bs.		60	5	Cleve. Col. & C. R.		39½
2,000 M. So. 2d M. B.		40¼	100	Galena & Chicago R.		67¾
100 Chatham Bank		93	200	do		67¾
12 St. Nicholas Bank		96	100	do	s5	67¾
15 Penn. Coal Co.		325½	100	do	s10	67¾
100 do		323	100	do		67¾
50 do	b60	53	250	do	b30	67¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.		75¾	50	do	s10	67¾
50 do	s10	76¼	50	do		68
50 do	s10	76¾	300	do	b30	68¼
50 do	b30	77	400	do	s60	68
50 do		77	100	do		68¼
15 Del. & R. C. Co., ex d.		96¼	200	do	b30	68¼
100 Erie Railroad		8¾	400	Clev. & Toledo R.		193
150 do		8½	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.		68¾
100 Hudson R. R.	s5	39¾	100	do	s10	68¾
50 do	s60	39¾	50	do		68¾
100 do		39¾	50	do	s20	68¾
200 do	b3	39¾	50	do	s30	68¾
500 do	b60	40	200	do	b10	68
200 do		39¾	200	do		68
50 do		39¾	150	do	s10	64
650 Harlem R. Pref.		32	150	do		64¼
50 Panama Railroad		132	500	do		64¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Va. St. 6s	s60	91¾	250	Gal. & Chi. R.		68¾
4,000 Missouri St. 6s		83	100	do	b60	68¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	s60	80¼	40	Cleve. & Tol. R.		19¾
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.		102	80	Panama Railroad		134
10,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs		80	50	do	s30	134
12,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bds.		90	100	do	b60	134¼
10,000 Hudson R. 2d M.		100	55	do		134¼
120 N. Y. Central R.	b30	84¼	50	do	b10	134¼
100 do	b60	84¾	25	do		134¾
40 Erie Railroad		9¼	100	do	b60	134¾
300 Hudson River R.		40	50	do		134¾
30 Harlem R. Pref.		35¼	50	do	s30	134¾
100 do	s60	36	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s30	86
7 Nor. & Wor. R.		40	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		7¾
50 Mich. Cen. R.	s30	80¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.		64¾
50 do	b60	80¾				

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The additional decline in the Stock market noticed yesterday brought in new buyers this forenoon, and quite a large business was done in both Bonds and Shares, the first session of the Board closing firm. The demand further improved on the Street for New-York Central, and, at the Second Board, for other descriptions. The transactions throughout the day were well distributed, though the heaviest run was on New-York Central, Hudson River, Galena and Rock Island. The improvement from the lowest sales of yesterday averages about ¼ ⅌ cent. on the Share list—Harlem Preferred being an exception—and full 1 ⅌ cent. on most of the Railway Bonds dealt in. As inconsistent with this feeling, we notice a weaker tone in the State Stocks, reversing the order of yesterday, when Railway Stocks were down. Some considerable sales of Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris are made on speculation for the decline, the weakest being Missouris, which sold this afternoon at 83 ⅌ cent., and Virginias down to 91¼ ⅌ cent., seller 60 days. The dealings in New-York Central opened at 79¼ ⅌ cent., the demand carrying up the price to 80¼ ⅌ cent. cash, and 80¾ buyer 30 days. The final cash quotation is 80¼ ⅌ cent. A correspondent, referring to the intimation of one of our cotemporaries that the net profits of the current half-year may not be divided beyond 3 ⅌ cent. in February, writes that this sort of gossip on the subject amounts to nothing at all. It is *not* known at Albany, he says, that "some of the Directors advocate the policy of continuing 3 ⅌ cent. dividends, even if the earnings of the Company justify 4 ⅌ cent.," (as asserted by the paper in question,) and such a policy, if proposed, would hardly obtain much support. The writer adds:

"The dividends of the Company will depend, of course, upon its earnings and profits, which were never more favorable than they are now. The discussion of the February dividend is entirely premature, and no responsible officer of the Company would be justified in attempting to decide upon it two months in advance. My figures for the six months' business will prove very near the mark."

The figures referred to estimate a gross earning for the six months ending 31st January of $3,840,000, and allowing 54 ⅌ cent. for operating the road, and $650,000 for half yearly interest and sinking fund, the net result is a balance to the Dividend Fund of $1,220,000, being $250,000 more than required to pay 4 ⅌ cent. The gross earnings for four months of the six reach over $2,700,000, and for the months of December and January about $1,100,000 is estimated, of which $625,000 is looked for the present month. The depression in Galena and Chicago was partially overcome, the price reaching 68¾ ⅌ cent. this afternoon. One of the features of the Railroad list through the various changes in the market for a week or two past is the free demand for Rock Island shares; no effort appears to be made to prevent the price sympathizing with the general list, but a large amount of Stocks daily taken, in any and every way, that the speculative or other sellers offer their contracts. The price this afternoon left off 64¾ ⅌ cent. Hudson River was in request this morning at 40, buyer 60 days, and sold at the same figure cash in the afternoon. Erie shares were in some demand and 8¾ was paid in the afternoon. The largest rise was in Panama, for which the orders were quite marked at the Second Board, and the price 2 ⅌ cent., sales at 134¾ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was firmer, and sold at 56, seller 30 days. The Chicago *Times* thus refers to the traffic of the Road:

"The Illinois Central Company's traffic for November was $250,742 21, against $156,037 70 in 1856—a gain of $94,704 51. This large increase is chiefly in the freight earnings, which sum up $181,261 62, against $76,942 47 in same month last year. The most gratifying feature of the operation of the Illinois Central, latterly, is the large trade opening up at Cairo with the Southern cities. Through that channel one-fourth of the freight traffic of the road is now carried. Large shipments of Oats and flour for New-Orleans, and for Western freight the Cotton and Sugar trade is becoming of very great importance. We are informed that 15,000 hogsheads and 15,000 barrels of Sugar, with 12,000 bales of Cotton, have been received this season at Cairo."

There was a quiet feeling in Pacific Mail shares, [illegible] Railway Bonds the business was [illegible] Erie, Hudson, Harlem and several of the Western mortgages, all at better prices, with a strong demand for Erie Seconds at 90 ⅌ cent., and Illinois Seconds at par, the last-named sale being the highest for the Second mortgage of the Hudson River Road, for some time past. The mortgages falls due at the close of the year 1860, and, from present appearances, will be readily extended without loss to the Company, as only $4,000,000 stands before it. The general market, in the afternoon, closed with a little less firmness, for some of the speculative shares, than is shown on the printed list.

The traffic returns from the two Michigan Roads for the month of November compare as follows with last season:

	Nov. '57.	Nov. '56.
Michigan Central	$187,217	$156,296
Michigan Southern	166,800	162,008

In the Money Market there is nothing new *to report to-day of Discount rates. There is a* steady employment among the Stock Brokers for Loans on demand at 6 ⅌ cent., as the rule, with occasional exceptions at 6½@7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. on Federal and State Security. There is less said to-day about the increased demand, and the market works steadily within the rates here quoted. The Custom House demand is light this week; only $24,000 paid in to-day; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $192,000; disbursements, $244,000; balance this afternoon, $5,742,400. Some additional business was done for the *Africa* this morning in Bills on London, which are fairly down to 109½ ⅌ cent. for leading Broker's signatures.

HUDSON RIVER ROAD—FISCAL YEAR.

	1857.	1856.
October, 1857	$141,627	$140,762
November, 1857	121,203	137,094
December, 1857	127,879	107,890
January, 1858	176,572	122,161
February, 1858	149,027	100,503
March, 1858	199,423	176,772
April, 1858	112,614	121,128
May, 1858	128,192	141,305
June, 1858	95,319	115,444
July, 1858	114,731	125,304
August, 1858	139,686	135,183
September, 1858	140,871	136,972
	$1,640,662	$1,640,656
Increase of the year		206,776

The Governor recommends the appropriation of $4,000,000 additional to the Covington and Ohio Road, and $1,000,000 to other works of improvement. He also suggests several new regulations in regard to providing promptly for the State interest, which, as far as practicable, he thinks should be paid at Richmond. This last intimation, with the prospect of the further increase in the Public Debt, will perhaps account for the disposition shown in our market, to-day, to sell the State Stocks of Virginia at lower rates, on time. The resources of the Treasury are stated by the Governor as follows:

Balance in Treasury, (Commonwealth proper,) on the 1st of October, 1857	$104,016 96
Estimated receipts for fiscal year 1857-60	3,774,646 26
Total	$3,878,662 22
Disbursements for fiscal year 1857-60	3,600,230 15
Estimated surplus, 1st October, 1860	214,843 11
Estimated receipts for 1860-61	3,786,763 90
Total receipts for 1860-61	4,000,606 13
Estimated charges for 1860-61	3,106,453 21
Surplus on 1st of October, 1861	894,152 92

It is stated that the net earnings over the cost of operating (including repairs) and the payment of interest on the funded indebtedness, are $132,000—*on equal to three per cent. dividend on the capital st